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RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE

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1917





ROBERT CRAUFURD

When in Hompesch's Chasseurs (about 1795)
(Green coat, red facings, white buttons).

(From a miniature in the possession of his grandson, H. R. Craufurd, Esq.)

Frontispiece

THE
RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE
FOR 1917.

(TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.)



COMPILED AND EDITED
BY
COLONEL WILLOUGHBY VERNER,
LATE RIFLE BRIGADE.

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NOTICE BY THE EDITOR.

LAST year (1917) the Military Press Bureau, when giving permission for the War Records of the four Regular Battalions to be published up to the year 1915 (i.e., two years earlier), informed the Editor that it was undesirable that similar Records should be published this year and further that, even in the event of permission being granted for any such publication, it might be necessary to delete names of Officers as well as the numbers of Battalions concerned.

In consequence the Editor brought the matter before the Committee of the Rifle Brigade Club and raised the question whether in the circumstances the CHRONICLE for the year 1917 should be issued at all. It was then decided that it would be a great pity to break the continuity of the series (which has been issued regularly since the first inception of the CHRONICLE in 1890) and that a small volume should be prepared to place on record more especially such matters as the "Honours and Rewards" granted to Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Riflemen, and the Obituary notices during the year 1917. The Editor is able to inform the Subscribers that the War Records for the year 1915 have been prepared and are ready for the printers when the time comes. Also that arrangements are being made for the Records for 1916, 1917 and 1918 to be prepared. He will be greatly obliged if any Officers who can assist in this most necessary work will write to him.

MEMOIR OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JONATHAN LEACH, C.B.

By COLONEL W. VERNER.

JONATHAN LEACH whose portrait when a young officer is given in this volume of the CHRONICLE served continuously throughout the Napoleonic Wars. His name has been handed down to our days mainly by a book he wrote styled "Rough Sketches in the Life of an Old Soldier," which is viewed by all who have studied the history of our Army in the Peninsula as one of the most accurate and trustworthy among the scores of similar works which appeared during the thirty years after Waterloo.

Born about 1784 he was gazetted an Ensign on 7 August 1801 and on 15 October of the same year was promoted to Lieutenant in the 70th Regiment. After being quartered in Jersey for a year his Regiment moved to Chatham where Sir John Moore was in command. Leach describes in his book how in the early months of 1803 Moore picked the best men from the two Battalions of the 52nd and how Lieut.-Colonel Kenneth M'Kenzie was given command of the 1st Battalion with the object of organizing it as Light Infantry. It was M'Kenzie who introduced "the new system of drill for Light Infantry" into our Army. In June Moore formed his Camp at Shorncliffe, the regiments first composing the Brigade being the 4th (King's Own), the 52nd Light Infantry, the 59th and 70th Regiments and the 95th or Rifle Regiment. This was before the formation of the "Light Brigade" which consisted of the 43rd

Light Infantry, 52nd Light Infantry and the 95th Rifles.

In October the 70th were suddenly ordered to the West Indies and sailing in November landed at Antigua on the first day of 1804. During the months of June to October two-thirds of the officers of the 70th including six of the ten Captains died of yellow fever, the men dying at the rate of eight to ten daily. Leach managed to survive the pestilence but he was so enfeebled that he was granted six months' sick-leave and returned to England in the winter of 1805-6.

He describes how being at Shorncliffe in 1803 with the 95th Rifle Corps, he took a particular fancy to it and ever afterwards wished most ardently to wear the Green Jacket. He had been promoted to Captain at Antigua on 7 April 1804 when he had had under three years' service and on 1 May 1806 he exchanged into the 95th Rifle Regiment and joined it in Kent. The portrait given was probably painted during this or the following year. In it Leach is shown as wearing the old Rifleman's helmet of the "Light Dragoon" pattern. This was the original head-dress of the Rifle Corps when raised in 1800 and was discontinued about 1807.

In July 1807 the 95th took part in the Expedition to Denmark designed to guard against the Danish Fleet falling into the hands of Napoleon. The Rifles were in Sir Arthur Wellesley's Brigade and did useful service in his action at Kjöge on 29 August. After the surrender of Copenhagen and the Fleet the Expedition returned to England.

In May 1808 Leach's Company was one of the four of the 2nd Battalion which sailed for Portugal and landed at Mondego Bay under Wellesley. He took part in the first combat of the Peninsular War at

Obidos on 15 August 1808 and in the subsequent battles of Rolica and Vimeiro. Later on he was invalided to England and thus did not serve in the Coruña campaign.

Upon the formation of the 3rd Battalion in 1809 Leach was posted to the 1st Battalion and served with it subsequently throughout all the campaigns of 1809 to 1814 in Portugal, Spain and France. He embarked in May 1809 with the Light Brigade under Robert Craufurd and took part in the famous Forced March to Talavera in July. It is from this time onward that his notes and diaries are of such great value, for he kept them daily and when occasion presented itself *posted them back to England*. By extraordinary good fortune these diaries were placed at my disposal when I was charged with the work of writing the history of the Regiment. Leach's book of "Rough Sketches" is based on these diaries and is in many parts a literal transcript, but he naturally did not publish many entries of great interest, more especially since he made it a rule to write down in the strongest possible language his views and opinions on all matters, and particularly with reference to his Brigadier, General Robert Craufurd for whom he bore no love. He further kept regular itineraries of the marches made by the Light Division and it is noteworthy that he reckoned the famous "Forced March" to be about 50 miles in place of the classic "62 miles in 26 hours" erroneously recorded by Napier. We now know it to have been some miles under fifty. In this and all other cases Leach was evidently misled (in the absence of good maps), by the fact that a Spanish league is an elastic measure which varies according to the region of Spain and the *class* of league, from about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles. It is tolerably well

known nowadays that our Peninsular forbears when writing their adventures drew freely on Napier's great History published in 1830. Leach's original diaries are, however, conclusive evidence that he at least never came under this category. Hence the peculiar value of his diaries and book.

Leach's accounts of the desperate Combat of the Coa in 1810 and how the Light Division overthrew the great French attack on the heights of Bussaco a few months later are admirable. His description of the Lines of Torres Vedras during the winter of 1810-11 is equally good and also the series of brilliant attacks on Ney's rear-guard when in the spring of 1811 Wellington drove Masséna out of Portugal. Of all of these as of the subsequent combat of Sabugal and battle of Fuentes de Oñoro Leach has left us clear accounts. In the following year he took part in the Storms of Ciudad Rodrigo and of Badajoz, the Salamanca campaign and occupation of Madrid. In 1813 we see him at Vitoria and in all the fighting of the Pyrenees, followed in 1814 by the victories in France. For his services at Vitoria he obtained his first reward, a brevet-Majority. In 1815 he served in the Waterloo Campaign and was given another brevet step, that of Lieutenant-Colonel and also a C.B. He returned to England when the Army of Occupation was withdrawn in 1818 and the following year was promoted to a Regimental Majority.

To the writer of this memoir not the least fascinating part of this gallant soldier's diaries are his numerous entries regarding sport in Spain and Portugal including hunting, coursing, and shooting big and small game. To the naturalist and ornithologist they are of peculiar interest whilst they bear proof of his powers of

observation and the accuracy of all his records. Whenever he gets a chance he "wanders with his gun" and his bag embraces all sorts from a big red stag or wild boar or wolf to a hoopoe or cuckoo! His notes on the first appearance of the spring migrants, such as the bee-eater or nightingale, are most precise.

Peace soldiering, which after the war consisted in "keeping in order the radicals of Glasgow, Paisley and the vicinity, cotton spinners and colliers," followed by a course of hunting rebels and whiskey-stills in Ireland, proved somewhat uncongenial work and he retired from the Army 24 October 1821. Later on he wrote "Rough Sketches" which appeared in 1831; this was followed in 1835 by a small book of 81 pages "Recollections and Reflections relative to the Duties of Troops composing the Advanced Corps of an Army." I possess an early copy of this which I was fortunate enough to discover in an old second-hand bookseller's tray on the quays of Dublin in 1897. This copy is bound in green morocco leather and gold (of the same pattern as are Kincaid's volumes in the 1st and 2nd Battalions' Officers' Messes) and has inscribed in it "*Officers Mess 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.*" How, when and why it left the Officers' Mess and was eventually sold for 9d. is a mystery. The book is dedicated to the Light Division, as it was in 1810 on the Coa, and it is interesting to note that Leach includes in it the following troops "The 1st Hussars of the German Legion, the 14th and 16th Light Dragoons, the 1st Battalion of the 43rd and 52nd Light Infantry, and of the 95th Rifle Corps (now the Rifle Brigade) and the troop of Horse Artillery under Sir Hew Ross."

In 1838 Leach published a small book of 31 pages "Sketches of the Field Services of the Rifle Brigade from its formation to the Battle of Waterloo." This was



LIEUT.-COLONEL JONATHAN LEACH, C.B.
Served in the 95th or Rifle Regiment, 1806 to 1821.

From a water-colour sketch made about 1806.)

the first attempt to place on record the war services of British Riflemen. Another book of Leach's, "Thoughts on Various Military Subjects," I have so far never come across. Hence I cannot say when it was written. It is mentioned on the title page in his book "Rambles along the Styx" which appeared in 1847. This last book consists of imaginary conversations between old soldiers who had served in the campaigns of Great Britain (especially in the Peninsula) with a liberal allowance of criticism on the shortcomings of our rulers.

In this year the long-deferred General Service Medal for the great wars of 1793 to 1815 was issued to the survivors. Among the 690 Officers, N.C.O.s and Riflemen who received the reward was Jonathan Leach.

He was then granted the medal with twelve clasps inscribed :—

Roleia, Vimiera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse.

Had he not been prevented from being present at Orthes (owing to the 1st Battalion having been sent to S. Jean de Luz to receive new clothing) he would have been present at *all* the general actions under Wellington for which clasps were given, in which the 1st Battalion took part—a fine record.

Colonel Leach died on 14 January 1855 at Worthing.

“JOHN.”

A TRUE RECORD.

THE SPIRIT OF THE NEW ARMY.

By COLONEL LORD GORELL.

[The following account of the late Lieutenant-Colonel John Maxwell, written by a brother officer, Lieutenant and Adjutant Hon. R. Gorell Barnes (now Colonel Lord Gorell) appeared in the *Times* of 25 January 1918. It is a fine memoir of a splendid life and death. John Maxwell was one of the very first to enlist in the “First Hundred Thousand” and joined the 7th (Service) Battalion of the Rifle Brigade in its earliest days. It may truly be said that in him the *Spirit* of our New Army found a noble example.—ED.]

TWENTY-THREE years ago, as a boy newly cast upon the life of a public school, he put up at the foot of his bed in winter, “Get up at once—don’t funk.” Throughout his life he obeyed the spirit of that notice.

He was in England in the summer of 1914, on leave from his work abroad ; he enlisted in the nearest battalion the day war was declared, without hesitation or counting the cost. Another might have waited to receive some assurance as to his future; but the vision of John’s clear eyes was always direct as a ray of light.

He was not many weeks in the ranks ; he had no other aim than usefulness. But he saw that he could serve most usefully by taking a commission and he was the first officer gazetted to one of the

first-formed brigades of the New Army. In that brigade he lived and fought and died, landing in Flanders among "the First Hundred Thousand" in May, 1915; dying in Flanders in December, 1917. Apart from rare goings on leave, he never left the battalion with whose record he, more than any other man, is associated, except in the last months of his life, to assume command of another battalion in the same brigade.

"The Beloved Captain" has been made memorable by the late Donald Hankey. He was John's comrade in arms; others there were in that battalion, unsung but wrapped in equal honour. O! noble band of brothers, eager, resolute, and clean, the forerunners of the nation's strength, where has there ever been such a gathering of men, bound together in the face of Death by no ties except love of their country and a glorious self-esteem? They are all gone now, some into the Silence, some to wrestle with pain, some to distant theatres of war, some to places of different responsibilities. One by one they went and the battalion knew them no more; others came and they also went. John remained, like an anchor in the tempest. If all the silenced voices could be raised, there would be but one murmur: "This was the noblest Roman of them all."

He was Roman in his simplicity, in his hardihood both of body and mind—a Roman of the early Republic. It was not that he scorned comfort or luxuries, but that he assessed them at their proper value. No one enjoyed a comfortable mess or jolly dinner more than he; no one put up more placidly with unavoidable discomfort. He enjoyed riding when the battalion was out at rest and he could make the time from the thousand and one calls upon his attention; but on the

line of march he never rode, except to reconnoitre or move up and down the line, and would turn out of the ranks at the end of the longest day, his figure erect, his step resilient, his long pole of English ash in his hand, his keen eyes taking in every detail of his company as it passed, his voice raised in that blend of personal exhortation and general command which made the onlooker realize both how intimately he knew his men and how his authority swayed them. The laggard closed up, the weary straightened, and into the village or camp which was its destination swung "C" Company proud of themselves and their commander.

"C" COMPANY.

It was as the commander of "C" Company that John was happiest. If genius is indeed "an infinite capacity for taking pains," then John was pre-eminently a genius. He "accounted nothing done while aught remained to do"; there was nothing he did not know about his men, nothing he did not go into in detail. He was the servant as well as the leader of his men: at all times and in all places they came first in his thoughts, and until they were made as comfortable as circumstances permitted he gave no thought to himself. He was a strict disciplinarian, but so just and thoughtful in his discipline that his rule lay lightly, and the execution of his commands ran like a smoothly turning wheel. Every man, every officer in "C" Company knew that he had only to be a "trier" to have in his commander an unfailing friend.

John took his subalterns as a father takes his children, and moulded them gently yet inexorably to his ideals. In his long reign he had a score through his hands, of many ages and many diverse tastes and

outlooks; gradually even the rawest came to see the greatness and the simplicity of those ideals and to set his footsteps resolutely by their light. There came in consequence to be an *esprit de corps* in that company, indefinable as all such spirits are, but a real and visible power. The writer was not of "C" Company, and clung with natural obstinacy to the belief that his own was the best in the battalion, but, looked back upon, that stands out as a belief of the heart and not of the reason. There was no company in those days, not through the whole of the new Army, with which "C" Company need have feared comparison, for the company was John, and John was a man unequalled.

"My God, he was a *man*," wrote one of his officers passionately after his death. He was

Brave, where half a world of men
Are brave beyond all earth's rewards.

His courage rose incontestable, a quality as much beyond discussion as his tireless thought for his men. He was not, as some men perhaps may be, without fear; he had seen too much not to be fully aware of the risks he ran, but he never allowed them to interfere in the slightest degree with his daily endless duties. If, for instance, a piece of his line was being heavily shelled he went there at once, not obviously or with a trace of the heroical spirit, but in absolute simplicity to see if he could do anything, and at the least to be an encouragement to those who had no choice but to remain there. He took no undue risks; he knew that an officer's life is his country's, not his own, and was the first to condemn recklessness; but where he was wanted most, there, no matter what the conditions, he was always to be found, smoking his pipe calmly and doing all that was necessary or possible. At the same time he

genuinely loved action ; the long, long months of holding on in 1915 chafed his spirit, and no one who heard him will easily forget the deep chagrin in his voice once when he heard that a part of the line which "C" Company had held and come to know as the most marshy, vilest spot human ever inhabited, had been attacked by the enemy a few days after the battalion had changed sectors—"Oh, why wasn't I there?" he cried.

"FIGHTING JOHN."

This spirit early earned him the title, fondly spoken by officers and men throughout the whole brigade, of " Fighting John." On the Somme, where once he was the only officer of three attacking companies to be left unwounded to organize for defence the position which had been captured, he proved how true an instinct in his fellows had given the title to him, and emerged from that great ordeal like an Atlas bearing on his sole shoulders the whole of his immediate world—repeating there in the heart of the greatest battle that individual triumph which he had won in his first days in Flanders on a smaller, but no less bloody field. In this war men have dared, and achieved, the incredible ; it is seldom that it has twice been given to a single man to be the entire mainstay of all around him. On this latter occasion John received, what is rarer than any decoration, the testimony of the commanding officer of another unit that to him alone had been due the accomplishment of the task assigned to it.

He had another title, spoken with equal fondness—" Honest John"—honest in the finer way of absolute sincerity of honour. There have been great fighters, fearless "thrusters" who have taken an exalted pride

in the seeking after honour. John, taxed with his love of action, would say in his quiet voice, his clear eyes smiling happily, that he was the one man in his company who did *not* want to be in it ; for all that, his disappointment was so obvious as to be amusing when the enemy once choose to attack and "C" Company was in reserve and not called upon. Honesty is a word of many meanings ; John was honest in the widest—honest with himself first of all, setting no standard to others he was not ready to maintain himself, seeking no honours but his own self-esteem and the confidence of his friends. Honours came to him—the last too late for him to know it ; but what he valued more was a word of appreciation from his brigadier or commanding officer. No one valued recognition more than he, but no one more resolutely set his face against what is universally called (and almost as universally observed) "eye-wash" ; he stood for efficiency, first and all the time, and never had special preparations to make in order to lure inspecting minds falsely to praise.

His sobriquets were incidental, and, though he could not but know of them, he never owned them ; but everywhere he was "John." No man ever so seized his fellows' hearts by storm as John. He was known far and wide, and the wonderful fortune which sometimes waits upon the very brave gave it to him to be the inspiration to generation after generation—as these are measured in the battalions of to-day. He bore a charmed life ; many times men were killed by his side, leaving him unchanged except that, wise and unwearied, he was always learning, always ripening in experience and utility. He became an institution, in the best sense of an abused word. He

never missed. Once only was he ill, and then, as the battalion was out of the line, he commanded his Company for three days from his bed. At the end of that time orders came ; he laughed aside the doctor, got up, white, weak, but spiritually indomitable, and marched at the head of his men as usual through the snow, unfailing through the whole of a long day.

EPILOGUE.

To all around him he was more than a beloved leader, more than the noble-hearted friend ; he was the embodiment of the first spirit of the New Army, beginning with the day of its birth and continuing, so hope grew, to its day of final victory. It was not to be. The footsteps of Fate followed him through the long months round Ypres, through the Somme, through Arras, to the same scarred soil on which he had fought his first battle, and there at last they overtook him. Where the comrades of the earliest days sleep, there sleeps John. A chance shell struck him, and his last words to the friend who found him were, “ Good luck to the Brigade, General ! ”

He has gone, and how can we regret him ? He was a leader in life : in death he has become a beacon shining through the mists, pointing the way to the eternal truth of God. And he was so happy. He loved the great life of sacrifice and endeavour, he loved his men, he loved the leadership he was given ; if he had ever spoken his inmost thoughts, we should have heard those clear, confident tones we learnt to love so well crying :—

Fear Death ? . . .

I would hate that Death bandaged my eyes and forbore
And bade me creep past.

No ! Let me taste the whole of it, fare like my peers
The heroes of old ;

Bear the brunt, in a minute pay glad Life's arrears
Of pain, darkness and cold;
For sudden the worst turns the best to the brave
The black minute's at end
And the element's rage, the fiend-voices that rave,
Shall dwindle, shall blend,
Shall change, shall become first a peace out of pain,
Then a light. . . .

He has passed into the Silence, but his voice goes
echoing on in the hearts of all who knew him : the fibre of
his noble life is "interwoven for ever in the work of the
world," and for him there is no Death.

SOME OBSCURE PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT CRAUFURD.

By COLONEL W. VERNER.

[The following is from an article which appeared in the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* in February 1918. Those interested in the subject will find there the story set forth in full together with references to the various authorities consulted.]

SOME ten years ago, when writing about some of Robert Craufurd's work during the Peninsular War, I had occasion to refer to his earlier services, and was puzzled to find that his name did not appear for several years in the Annual Army Lists, namely, from 1794 to 1798. As, however, there were several "Crawfords," "Crawfurds," and "Craufurds" in the Lists I concluded that it was a case of mis-spelling and that I had overlooked his name, for the idea that the famous Craufurd should leave the Army altogether in the middle of his career seemed to be out of the question. Later on I went carefully into the matter and looked up all available accounts of his life. The earliest of these is a memoir which appeared in the *Royal Military Calendar* (vol. iii, pp. 522-525), published in March, 1812, which, although inaccurate in some minor points as to the regiments he was successively gazetted to, records some interesting particulars of his early life.

In this memoir, however, there is nothing to show that Craufurd at one time left the Army altogether, or how, as the obvious result of such an act, he managed to return to it. Some six months after this account was

published, an article appeared in the *The Military Panorama* of 1812. In this again no allusion whatever is made to his having left the Army. This was reprinted in book form in 1842, together with an account of Craufurd's funeral by Gleig which had originally appeared in the *Gem Magazine* of 1829.

In the account in *The Military Panorama* it was stated (incorrectly) that Craufurd had first joined the Army in 1779, his first regiment being the 25th Foot (which was wrong). It, however, for the first time gave a connected account of the services and death of Robert Craufurd in book form. The memoir in the *Royal Military Calendar* had shown him as beginning life in the 21st Foot (which was equally wrong). As far as I can discover, nothing fresh was published about Craufurd's career, with the exception of a biography of him in Cole's *Peninsular Generals* in 1856 (where nothing is mentioned of his services between 1790 and 1807) until volume viii of the *Dictionary of National Biography* appeared in 1888. Here, several of the old mistakes in the earlier accounts were unfortunately repeated.

About 1890 a grandson of Craufurd's, the late Rev. Alexander H. Craufurd, published *General Craufurd and his Light Division*. In this the author stated that he "had the advantage of an intimate acquaintance with letters relating to the General's private and public life." All the same, he made no allusion whatever to his having left the Army for some years, and epitomized this period of his services by saying that he served with the 75th Regiment through the War against Tippoo Sultan in 1790, 1791 and 1792 and returned to England in 1794, and that later on, "after being employed at

the Austrian Headquarters, he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in December 1797."

In the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* for March 1898, a brief account of Robert Craufurd's career was given, and his disappearance from the roll of the 75th, in 1794, was accounted for by the statement that he had "gone on half-pay" that year.

The fact that his name did not figure in the half-pay lists during the subsequent years made the matter still more mysterious. Having known the Rev. Alexander Craufurd for many years, I now appealed to him for information as to his grandfather's whereabouts in 1794, after he was said to have gone on half-pay. He, however, could give me no further information than was to be found in his book on the Light Division, namely, that the year after his mysterious disappearance from the Army List he had accompanied his brother, Sir Charles Craufurd, on his mission to the Austrian Headquarters, after which he again disappeared from view, only to reappear unexpectedly as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the 60th Regiment in the Army List of 1799.

If his sudden disappearance as a Captain was a mystery, his rank during the years he was in Austria was even more so, and his sudden reappearance as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the 60th was the most perplexing of all. At any rate it was abundantly clear that there was a wide field for investigation, and so it was that I set to work to endeavour to disentangle the conflicting threads of the various narratives I have here mentioned. It was not until the year 1913, when Mr. John Fortescue brought out the seventh volume of his *History of the British Army*, that the world learnt that a letter was in existence from Craufurd to Windham (the Secretary for

War in 1806), in which he said he had at one time left the Army for three years. Once again I wrote to the Rev. Alexander Craufurd, who, however, stuck to his guns, and replied: "Oman¹ and I both doubt whether Craufurd really retired from the Army, we think he probably only went on half-pay." There was clearly nothing to be done except to follow out Craufurd's career in the *London Gazettes* and Army Lists, and, although these are no evidence that an officer actually served with a corps in which he is shown, they enable an investigator in most cases to trace other documents which definitely settle the status and employment of an officer at any time of his career.

Before going into the vexed question of his actual employment during the ten years from 1794 to 1804, which is the period I deal with, I will briefly outline his early military life.

The third son of Sir Alexander Craufurd, Bart., of Newark Castle, Ayrshire, Robert Craufurd was born 5 May 1764, and when still in his sixteenth year was gazetted an Ensign in the Army. His first appearance in the *Gazette* may be taken as a fair example of the pitfalls that beset the military writer. For in the *London Gazette* of 6 May 1780 there appears: "65th Regiment of Foot. Robert Craufurd. Gent, to be Ensign." In the same *Gazette* and in another column we see: "26th Regiment of Foot. Ensign Robert Craufurd, of the 65th Foot, to be Ensign."

Small wonder that some of his biographers, upon reading the last notice (which of course appeared, owing to the seniority of the regiments, before the first one), noted that he began his career in the 65th Foot, a corps

¹ Professor C. Oman, the author of *A History of the Peninsular War*.

he never joined. According to the Army List of 1780, the date of his first commission in the Army in the 65th Foot was 20 April 1780, whilst his name figures as a junior Ensign in the 26th Foot (present 1st Battalion, Scottish Rifles) on 28 April 1780. On 24 February 1781, he was gazetted Lieutenant in the 98th Foot, and next month he was transferred back to his old corps, the 26th, and appears in the Army List as the junior Lieutenant, dated 7 March 1781. He was promoted Captain in the 92nd Foot on 11 December 1782, and was made Captain and Captain-Lieutenant in the 45th Foot on 19 March 1783, in which rank he appears in the Army Lists of 1784 and 1785.

In the *Gazette* of 24 December 1785, he was again transferred as a Captain to the 101st Foot and, upon that regiment being reduced in 1787, was put on half-pay. On 6 October 1787, he was gazetted "from the half-pay of the late 101st" to a company in the 33rd Regiment, and a few weeks later (on 1 November) he was transferred to the 75th Foot. In the Army List of 1788 he is shown as the senior Captain of the 75th Foot (now the 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders). Here we must leave him for the present and describe, as far as is possible, what he was doing during those seven years of kaleidoscopic change.

His own history would seem to be as follows: He served with the 26th, off and on, from the summer of 1780 till the end of 1782, about two and a half years, and, soon after being promoted to Captain, he went on half-pay. He was now nearly nineteen years of age, when many young fellows of the present day are joining Sandhurst. During the summer of 1783 he went abroad to study military art. The *Royal Military Chronicle*

gives full details how, "for over three entire years," he was in Germany, wintering at Magdeburg, at Dresden, and at Strasburg, where he learnt languages, engineering, and artillery, became a complete military draughtsman, and studied strategy and military history. He returned to England in 1787. It can be easily imagined that an officer with so thorough a military education was very rare in the British Army in those days, and it is highly probable that the knowledge he possessed did not make him very tolerant of the mass of uneducated officers around him, and in later years may have accounted for his bitterness at seeing them steadily promoted over him, an early example of "the conspiracy of mediocrity" under which so many of the best men in our Army have suffered for so many years past.

And now, for the first time, he got an opening and was not slow at making the most of it. The 75th Foot was being raised in 1787, when he at the age of twenty-three and a half years found himself "eldest Captain" (as the senior was then called) of it. Both field officers were at the time employed on the Staff, and in consequence he got command of the regiment from the day it was raised. Very shortly it was sent out to India, and it was here that "he formed it very soon in so perfect a manner as to draw upon himself the highest commendation. He then commanded the 71st¹ in the field under Lord Cornwallis with great distinction during two campaigns."

Now comes the time when Craufurd, according to some of his chroniclers, "went on half-pay." This has been the starting point for much misconception. The

¹ In the *Royal Military Chronicle*, vol. iii., from which these are extracts, this is shown as "71st," an obvious misprint for 75th. The 71st was apparently commanded by David Baird.

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OBSCURE PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF PITT

gives full details how, "for over three years he was in Germany, wintering at Magdeburg and at Strasburg, where he learnt languages, mathematics and artillery, became a complete master of them and studied strategy and military discipline." He went to England in 1787. It can be easily seen that an officer with so thorough a military education as was rare in the British Army in those days, and as was probable that the knowledge it possessed would make him very tolerant of the misfortunes of others around him, and in later years it is difficult to account for his bitterness at seeing men like himself, an early example of "the educated classes" under which so many of them had suffered, as he suffered for so many years.

And now, for the first time, we have the facts. Pitt was not slow at making up his mind. The regiment was being raised in 1785, and Pitt, then only twenty-three and a half years old, was appointed colonel (as the senior was then called). The officers who were at the time employed in the regimental office, by consequence he got well acquainted with all the details. On the day it was raised he was sent off to India, and it was not long before he was promoted to the highest command in the army, that of the 71st in the 1787 campaign. He had great distinction during the campaign.

Now comes the interesting part. In some of his chronicles he has been the starting point for

¹ In the Royal Military Gazette of 1787 there are extracts, this is shown, which show that the 71st was apparently a new regiment.

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following proves that when he left the 75th in India he *retired altogether* from the Service : *London Gazette*, 9 August 1794. “*75th Regiment of Foot. Lieutenant Adam Davies to be Captain of a company by purchase, vice Craufurd, who retires.*”¹

The date of Craufurd’s departure from India is unknown, as well as the exact cause of his retirement. In the letter quoted by Fortescue he says: “I left the Service to pursue what seemed a promising employment in India.” He must have been quickly disillusioned about the employment, for, although he only left the 75th on 16 October 1793, he returned to England the following year. Meanwhile his elder brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Craufurd, of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, had been sent as a special military commissioner with the Archduke Charles of Austria during the campaigns in Italy and Austria. When Robert Craufurd joined his brother is uncertain, but it is clear that it was before 29 August 1795, since he wrote on that day from the Austrian Headquarters to Sir Morton Eden at Vienna. *The Military Chronicle* records that “during the campaigns of 1795, 1796, and 1797, he had an opportunity of seeing incessantly active service on the greatest scale and in the most advantageous manner.”

In the *London Gazette* of 6 August, and again in that of 14 August 1796, are “Despatches received by the

¹ For this, and also for the verification of many of the dates here given, I am indebted to Mr. A. Lucius Cary, the Parliamentary Librarian at the War Office.

I have also to thank Mr. W. E. Govier (formerly Bandmaster of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade and now Assistant in the War Office Library) who has been the greatest help to me in examining and taking extracts from the *London Gazettes* during the period covered (1799 to 1805).

Right Hon. Lord Grenville, H.M. Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs," describing the Austrian operations, signed "C. Craufurd." The next despatch is from Lauffen, dated 27 August 1796, and is signed "Robert Craufurd"; in it he reports that "Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd (my brother) was unfortunately wounded and taken on 25 August," and adds that "in case of absence Captain Anstruther of the Guards will do my work." It is noteworthy that in this *London Gazette* he is described as "Robert Craufurd, Esquire," and is not given his military title. On 4 September a despatch was received from Captain Robert Anstruther, whilst the two following despatches, dated October 25 and 27 respectively, are shown in the *Gazette* as from "Robert Craufurd, Esquire." On November 23, 27, and 28 Craufurd writes from "H.Q. of H.R.H. the Archduke at Offenburg." After this his name no longer appears, the despatches from April, 1797, onward being from "Colonel Graham."

The *Military Chronicle* tells us that "after his brother was wounded he remained at the head of the mission, the duties of which he discharged with very distinguished ability, and his despatches to Government were perfect models of composition."

And now comes another puzzling interval in Craufurd's life. We have seen how he had retired from the Service as a Captain in 1793, and how during the years 1795 and 1796 he had been styled "Robert Craufurd, Esquire." In January, 1798, he suddenly appears in the *London Gazette* as a Lieutenant-Colonel in Hompesch's Regiment, from which he is gazetted to be a Lieutenant-Colonel in the 60th Foot. At this time there were several regiments of foreigners in the service of the British Crown; some were French Royalists and

others were of German nationality. Amongst the latter was a corps raised by Baron Ferdinand de Hompesch in 1795-96, consisting of both cavalry and infantry, or, rather, of mounted riflemen and of riflemen on foot. "Robert Craufurd, Esquire" apparently was appointed to this corps and was given the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

One of his grandsons, Mr. H. R. Craufurd, of Tring, has a miniature of Craufurd in the uniform of Hompesch's Regiment—a green coat with red facings and white buttons. This, in the opinion both of Mr. Craufurd and of his cousin, the late Rev. A. Craufurd, was painted "about 1795." For a long time it was imagined that it represented Craufurd when he was shown in the Army Lists as being in the 60th (1799-1802). But that was before his connection with Hompesch was known. The portrait here given is from this miniature.

By a curious chance, an officer who served both in Hompesch's and in the 60th happened also to be an artist, and has left us records of the uniforms of both corps. This was Colonel Charles Hamilton Smith, the author of the well-known *Costumes of the Army of the British Empire*, published in 1815, and whose excellent original water-colour sketches can be seen at the South Kensington Museum. Hamilton Smith joined the 8th Light Dragoons as a volunteer in 1794, and was subsequently appointed to a cornetcy in Hompesch's Hussars. In December, 1797, he was transferred to the 4th Battalion of the 60th, and joined it in the West Indies in 1798.¹

¹ Memoirs of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Hamilton Smith, K.H., F.R.S., F.L.S. (South Kensington Museum.)

Among his drawings of various uniforms are those of *Hompeschhusar*, Hompesch Mounted Rifleman, Hompesch's Riflemen, and the 5th Battalion 60th. These sketches show the similarity of the uniforms of the 5th Battalion 60th and that of Hompesch's Corps.

It will thus be seen that the mistake in imagining that the miniature of Craufurd when in Hompesch's Regiment represented him in the uniform of the 5th Battalion 60th was a very natural one.

As is well known, the Pay Lists and Muster Rolls bear the signatures of all officers present, and from first to last, during the years 1798 to 1802, there is no entry of Robert Craufurd's name, proof conclusive that he *never was posted, much less joined*, the 5th or any other Battalion of the 60th. How soon he was provided for, and in what manner, opens out another chapter in our story. Craufurd was now 34 years of age, and, as we have seen, had commanded a battalion with ability on service, and was thoroughly versed in every branch of military art. It is very clear that he was a man of great character and determination and thoroughly aware of his own capabilities, and was not at all likely to hide his light from the world by service in the West Indies, where at this period of our history, the battalions of the 60th were quartered,¹ and so lost no time in pressing his claim for Staff employment.

The serious condition of affairs in Ireland gave him the needed opportunity and circumstances were all in his favour. For his old chief in India, Lord Cornwallis, almost at once got him appointed Deputy-Quartermaster-General to the Forces in Ireland. On 16 February

¹ *History of the British Army*, vol. iv, p. 544, by Hon. John Fortescue.

1798, he took up his new duties, just *three weeks* after his name had appeared in the *Gazette* as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the 60th.

On 25 April General Lake was appointed Commander-in-chief in Ireland. A month later, on 24 May, the Rebellion broke out, and our motley forces, Regulars, Fencibles, Militia, Yeomanry, Volunteers, and some foreign troops, took the field. On 21 June the rebels were defeated at Vinegar Hill, and the bands of fugitives were pursued and broken up in all directions. In all accounts of these operations Craufurd's name repeatedly occurs as in command of a flying column, usually composed of mounted troops only. Later, when the French under General Humbert landed in County Mayo, we read how "Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd (Deputy-Quartermaster General) was sent forward to Castlebar with a strong patrol of Lord Roden's Fencibles and Hompesch's Dragoons, but not having any Infantry with him, he did not push any further that day." There is much more about "the Corps under Craufurd's orders" near Ballinrobe and Castlebar, and how "Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd, who had never lost sight of the enemy, came up close to their rearguard on the 7 September." Humbert was surrounded and surrendered on the following day. Lord Cornwallis, in his despatches to the Duke of Portland of 9 September 1798, writes that "Lieutenant-General Lord Lake particularly mentions Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd, of whose zeal, spirit, and abilities too much indeed cannot be said, and whose exertions were admirably seconded by a detachment of Hompesch's Dragoons."

After the Rebellion was crushed Craufurd reverted to his duties as D.Q.M.G., and a few months later, in 1799, he was selected to go once again on a military

mission to the Austrian Headquarters during Suwaroff's campaign in Switzerland. How long he was there is uncertain, but it could not have been many months, for upon the British Expedition to the Helder being decided upon, Craufurd was recalled from Switzerland and appointed to the Duke of York's Staff in Holland. In this ill-fated expedition the first troops landed in August 1799, and the last were withdrawn in November.

After the Helder Expedition Craufurd again returned to his duties as D.Q.M.G. in Ireland. On 11 January 1801, his brother Charles writes to him in Dublin asking him if he does not think it would be worth his while to persevere in his intention to raise a foreign regiment for East Indian service.¹ From this it is clear that at the time he had some idea of returning to the East Indies. Some eight months later the following appeared in the *Gazette* :—

“ WAR OFFICE,
“ 26 September 1801.

“ Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Craufurd of the 60th Foot (Deputy Quarter-Master General in Ireland) to be Adjutant-General to His Majesty's troops stationed in the East Indies.”

At this time Craufurd had been borne on the roll of the 60th for close upon four years, and, as we have seen, he had never done a day's duty with them. Apparently this fresh Staff appointment was the limit of their endurance, for on 11 February 1802 he was transferred as a Lieutenant-Colonel from the 60th to the 86th Regiment, and as such he appears in the Army List of 1803.

Nothing is known about his appointment of A.A.G.

¹ *General Craufurd and his Light Division*, p. 10.

beyond that he never went to India, for in the *Gazette* of 10 July 1802 we find: "Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Clinton of the 1st Foot Guards to be Adjutant-General to the King's troops serving in the East Indies, *vise* Craufurd, who resigns."

We must now trace the reasons for this change. Craufurd's elder brother, Sir Charles, had married in 1800 the widow of Thomas, third Duke of Newcastle. (Robert himself was married on the same day.) Owing to the young Duke being a minor, Sir Charles, as his guardian, acquired considerable political influence, and, ever ready to help his brother, arranged for him to have a seat in the House of Commons. Accordingly, on 5 July 1802, Robert Craufurd was elected M.P. for East Retford. He sat for that borough for over four years, and throughout that time was a regular attendant at the House and frequently spoke on military matters.

At this time Parliament was so full of gentlemen with commissions in the Militia, Fencibles, and Volunteers, many of whom rejoiced in the title of "Colonel," that Robert Craufurd, as the one genuine Colonel among them, was known as "*The Colonel*." Craufurd had in Windham a staunch and powerful friend. It was owing to this friendship that Craufurd wrote the letter in which he definitely states that at one time he had left the Army. I am indebted to Mr. John Fortescue for this information about Craufurd's Parliamentary career, and also for most kindly sending me copies of Craufurd's correspondence with Windham. The letter¹ in question ran as follows:—

"... I hope you will be a member of the new Cabinet and help to get me employment. My rank in

¹ Craufurd to Windham, 4 May 1804.

the Army is much lower than it should be, because I once left the Service to pursue what seemed a promising employment in India. Thus younger men went over my head, and in spite of all the Duke of York's good will I have no chance of being employed in work of distinction, or of avoiding the mortification of serving under men who should be much my junior. Till I went into Parliament all at the Horse Guards did their best to prevent my feeling this lowness of rank. When I censured the military measures of the late (Addington's) administration, I knew that I risked giving offence to the Duke of York and spoiling my professional career, but I could not let such considerations carry weight with me ; and my present unemployment, together with information from the best quarters, show me that what I expected has happened. I must therefore abandon hope of military employment, except in case of invasion, and I ask you to secure me work in some other department. If you become Sec. for War my military training may be of service."

Later on Windham did become Secretary of State for War, and on 30 October 1805 he got Craufurd promoted to the rank of Colonel. He was now 41 years of age, and a disappointed man and very sore at the lack of recognition he had received for his undoubtedly good services and great abilities. Early in 1806 Windham offered him the post of Under-Secretary of State for War—but apparently the work was not to Craufurd's liking. Later in the same year the news reached England of Beresford touching at St. Helena on his way to La Plata. Craufurd wrote to Windham and asked to be given the command of the forces in South America with the local rank of Major-General. He pointed out that he had been "twenty-six

years in the Army, deducting *three years'* absence when I left it." The outcome of this was that Windham obtained for him the command of the expedition to the River Plate, but in this post he was superseded by Lieutenant-General Whitelocke, and so reverted to the command of the Light Brigade only.

The story of the disastrous attack on Buenos Ayres need not be repeated here. The year following Craufurd's return from South America he served under Sir John Moore as Brigadier-General Commanding the Light Brigade in the Coruña campaign. In 1809 he went out to Portugal in command of the Light Brigade, joining Wellington after Talavera. In 1810 the Light Brigade became the Light Division, and in 1811 Craufurd at last became a Major-General. A few months later he fell at the head of the Light Division at the storm of Ciudad Rodrigo in January 1812.

A few concluding words on the correct spelling of Craufurd's name which has given rise to some discussion, and it has even been stated by some that "Craufurd" is a modern rendering of the name.

It is perfectly true that in many of the books dealing with the Peninsular War it appears as "Crawford," the natural rendering of it to the un-educated mind. Many of the officers of the Light Division spelt it thus in their diaries and letters to their friends in England. Small wonder then that a careless public adopted the style.

But against this I can cite the following, which I think is conclusive proof that the correct spelling is, and always has been, "Craufurd."

(1) All Robert Craufurd's letters, papers, &c., bearing his signature. Also all those of his brother, Sir Charles Craufurd.

(2) The testimony of his grandsons that the family have *always* spelt it "Craufurd."

(3) In the *London Gazettes* dealing with his many appointments and promotions (1780-1812); also in those in which his Despatches from Austria appear (1795-97).

(4) In the Annual Army Lists, 1781-1812.

(5) In the Duke of Wellington's *written* Despatches. The Duke's writing was not clear, and sometimes the first "u" *might* be a "w," but *never*, so far as I have seen, does he write the second "u" as an "o."

(6) In Wellington's Despatches, Edition 1838.

(7) In Napier's *Peninsular War*, Edition 1857. Napier in his first edition (1834) mis-spelt it thus: "Crawfurd," but *never* "Crauford."

(8) Wellington's Supplementary Despatches, 1860.

NOTES.

Christmas Card for Rifle Brigade Prisoners of War.

LAST Christmas our Colonel-in-Chief sent a Christmas Card (of which we give a reproduction) to every prisoner-of-war belonging to the Rifle Brigade in Germany. Needless to say the kindly thought which prompted H.R.H. in this action was very greatly appreciated by the recipients in their trying and depressing surroundings.

The Victoria Cross and the Rifle Brigade.

IN a *London Gazette* in June it was announced that the King had granted eight Victoria Crosses to the Army. Of these, no less than three were bestowed on our Riflemen. The names of these gallant fellows with accounts of their fine deeds will, in accordance with our rule, be duly chronicled when the Records for the year 1918 are published. Meanwhile it is of interest to note that the Rifle Brigade can reckon up no less than twenty-six Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Riflemen who have been granted this highly coveted Honour since it was instituted by Queen Victoria during the Crimean War. The following is a summary of the Victoria Crosses won by the Rifle Brigade :—



With the Colonel or
Chief's best & most
sympathetic good wishes

Arthur —

T. S..
Dec 22. 1917 —

From H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

CHRISTMAS CARD sent by H.R.H. The COLONEL-IN-CHIEF
to all Rifle Brigade Prisoners of War in Germany.

Crimea 1854-55	...	...	7
Indian Mutiny 1857-58	...	...	4
Canada 1866	...	...	1
Soudan 1885	...	...	1
Somaliland 1904	...	...	1
Boer War 1899-1900	...	...	2
Present War (to date)	...	...	10
			<hr/>
			26

This, the papers state, is five more than has been won by any other Regiment.

Major-General Sir L. V. Swaine, K.C.B., C.M.G.

THE Regiment will have learnt with great regret that Major-General Sir Leopold Victor Swaine has been compelled through ill-health to resign the post of Chairman of the Rifle Brigade Club which he has held since it was founded in 1911 as a development of the Rifle Brigade Dinner Club, founded in 1869.

All officers owe much to Sir Leopold for his unflagging energy and his thoughtful care and support not only of the Club but of every scheme connected with the welfare of the Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Moorsom, M.V.O.

THE Club Committee this year have also lost the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Moorsom whose name must be coupled with that of the late Lord Muncaster as among the originators of the Club in its present form.

Colonel Moorsom had been the Hon. Secretary and principal organizer of the Rifle Brigade Dinner Club since 1870 and it was in 1910 when he had thus

worked for *over forty years* for the Regiment that, in consultation with the late Lord Muncaster (who had been Vice-President of the Rifle Brigade Dinner Club for many years) and Sir Leopold Swaine, the scheme was advanced to amalgamate the various Regimental Clubs and Institutions into one. These were—

The Rifle Brigade Dinner Club.

The Jorrocks Club (Point-to-Point Races).

The Veterans Association.

The RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

A scheme was worked out and submitted to the President of the Rifle Brigade Dinner Club, F.M. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-Chief, and approved, the result being the Club in its present form.¹

The First Regimental Dinner.

So far as is known, the first Regimental Dinner of the Regiment was held in 1813 on the Regimental Birthday, 25 August, during the Peninsular War, on the heights of Santa Barbara close to Vera in the Pyrenees. No less than 73 officers of the three Battalions of the 95th Rifle Corps were present out of the 79 of all ranks shown in the Monthly Returns dated the same day, 25 August, the remaining six being on piquet or other duties.

The first Dinner ever held in London was on 6 July 1867 when 52 officers were present. Since then the Dinner has taken place annually (save in the years when Queen Victoria and King Edward VII died) up to 1914. The numbers dining have varied from 63 to 134, the average attendance being over 90, but not quite “NINETY-FIVE.”

¹ Full particulars of the formation and development of the Rifle Brigade Club are given in the CHRONICLE for 1911 (pp. 109-117).

"A Short History of the Rifle Brigade."

EVER since the outbreak of the war and the addition to the Regiment of so many "Service" and other Battalions, it has been clear that it was most desirable that a short account of the Rifle Brigade should be available, so that the story of its deeds in war should be known to all who joined the Regiment. No such book existed, for Sir William Cope's History is most difficult to obtain, and even were this not so it is too bulky for general use. Further, the History of the Regiment now being written is not only still more bulky, but, so far, it only deals with the story of the Regiment up to Peninsular days. The want of a small handy book was proved by the fact that the Editor received letters from Commanding Officers both of the Regular and Service Battalions asking him to write one. Hence it was that on his return from Spain in the spring of 1917 he arranged with Captain H. G. Parkyn of the 5th (Reserve) Battalion of the Regiment that he should write "a short account of the Rifle Brigade" in which its deeds were set forth in chronological order, in such a manner as to form a good basis for officers engaged in lecturing their Companies in the Regiment. The book was published at the end of the year, and has been acknowledged by all who have seen it as well fulfilling its object. It consists of fifty pages (octavo) and has as frontispiece a portrait of Colonel Coote Manningham, the Founder of the First British Rifle Corps.

It was Captain Parkyn's wish that any profits which might result from its sale should be devoted to Regimental Charities. The Rifle Brigade Club has however since relieved Captain Parkyn of all financial responsi-

bility, and it is now on sale at 2s. 6d., the Publishers being Messrs. John Bale, Sons and Danielsson.

Lady Hospital Visitors and the "Rifle Brigade Chronicle."

As is well known, a number of ladies connected with the Rifle Brigade have, during the past three years, regularly visited our wounded and sick Non-commissioned Officers and Riflemen in the various hospitals scattered through the United Kingdom.

A brief account of the constitution and work of this Association was given in the last issue of the *Chronicle* (1916, pp. 198-99). The Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Burnell - Nugent (wife of Brigadier - General Burnell-Nugent) has laboured most energetically to ascertain the places where our wounded Riflemen are to be found and arrange for them being visited, and last year she wrote to the Editor on the subject of supplying them with books dealing with the Regiment. The outcome of this was that the Committee of the Rifle Brigade Club approved of the issue of 900 copies of the RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE, the cost of the same (about £125) being borne by the Club Funds. Mrs. Burnell-Nugent prepared a list giving the names and addresses of no less than 211 Lady Visitors showing the number of copies which should be sent to each one—the number being based on that of the wounded Riflemen on each Visitor's list.

The Publishers thereupon dispatched packets containing from three to sixteen CHRONICLES for the years 1914, 1915, and 1916.

Later on 250 copies of the *Short History of the Rifle Brigade* were similarly issued, the Club again defraying the cost. It is gratifying to learn that all these volumes

caused the very greatest pleasure to our gallant fellows. Mrs. Burnell-Nugent wrote to the Editor : "I know from many letters and from personal experience how much the Riflemen enjoy the chance of reading the books."

The Rifle Brigade Museum.

SOME years ago a project was started to form a museum of Regimental trophies and of articles of Regimental interest at Winchester, in conjunction with the King's Royal Rifles. Owing to the war, this scheme has been since in abeyance, but in the meantime the Rifle Brigade Club has not ceased in its endeavours to obtain articles and has been fairly successful. In 1917, and again in 1918, the Editor sent out notices to the Commanding Officers of all the Battalions asking them to assist the project.

Captain H. G. Parkyn 5th (Reserve) Battalion who is the Secretary of the War Office Trophies Committee, has undertaken the duties of Secretary to the Rifle Brigade Museum. Officers and others who may wish to present any articles to the Museum are requested to forward them, addressed to Captain Parkyn, c/o the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W., or to his private address, 32, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, W.

Several articles of very considerable interest have been already presented and it is hoped that when the scheme becomes more widely known, not only among present Riflemen but also among past Riflemen, that it will obtain wide support.

In the notice of the Proceedings of the Rifle Brigade Club at the end of this volume, a list of the articles added to the Collection in 1915 will be found.

Rifleman's Aid Society.

THE Headquarters of the Rifleman's Aid Society have been recently moved from Winchester to
71, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.

Owing to the vastly increased scope of the activities of the Society, a special appeal has been made to all Riflemen, Past and Present, for more support.

War Records of the Regular and Service Battalions.

IN our last volume (1916) we published the War Records of the Regular Battalions for the year 1914 compiled by Captain R. O. Bridgeman. He has compiled similar records for the year 1915, which will be published in due course.

The Editor has also received a capital account of the work of the 1st Battalion during the past year which will also appear when the Censor's ban is removed.

The Regiment is much indebted to Captain R. O. Bridgeman and also to Lieutenant-Colonel R. T. Fellowes, D.S.O., M.C., for the care and trouble they have given to this most laborious work.

Mr. T. Whitehead (who served in the 2nd Battalion from 1884 to 1905 and who will be remembered by very many Officers as Orderly-Room Sergeant) for some time past has been doing most useful work for the CHRONICLE by keeping a daily record of all references to the Regiment which appear in the papers, more especially with regard to the casualties among Officers and notices of their services. He is now the Resident Superintendent at the House of Lords.

THE "COMMEMORATIVE BANNERS" FOR THE FIRST SEVEN DIVISIONS. MONS TO YPRES 1914.

By COLONEL W. VERNER.

DURING the year 1917 was started the idea of holding a "Choral Commemoration of the Heroic Deeds of the First Seven Divisions, Mons to Ypres 1914." One item of the programme was that banners should be displayed at this function showing the Badges and "Honours" and other distinctions carried by each Corps represented at the Commemoration. The pattern of banner selected was familiar to the public from street processions—a banner, attached to a horizontal bar suspended from a pole or standard. This explanation is important because many people imagined (and still imagine) that these "banners" were of the nature of the "Colours" carried by Regiments.

Their Majesties the King and Queen honoured the Ceremony with their presence, which took place at the Royal Albert Hall on 15 December. After the Choral part of the programme, the "Commemoration" from *Ecclesiasticus* XLIV was read by the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. This was followed by the "Roll-call" or "Order of Battle" of the First Seven Divisions, read by the Earl of Derby, K.G., Secretary of State for War. The Hymn "For all the Saints" was then sung, and at the end the Reveillé was sounded.

The banners displayed were mostly the result of voluntary service; that for the Rifle Brigade being worked by Mrs. H. M. Biddulph, the wife of Colonel Biddulph who commanded the 1st Battalion throughout the fighting of 1914. On the banner, which was of dark green, the Regimental Badge was worked in gold and silver. The Regiment deeply appreciates the great skill and time given to the making of the banner and all ranks tender their most grateful thanks to Mrs. Biddulph for her very beautiful work.

The question of the disposal of these "Commemorative Banners" after the service at the Albert Hall was of some difficulty. It was obvious that, however beautiful or artistic they might be, there was none of the prestige about them or the glamour which rightly surrounds Regimental Colours, especially those which have been carried in action. Also since they had not, as have all "Colours," been consecrated, there was no particular reason to place them in a Cathedral or Church, as is often done with the discarded Colours of Regiments. Many considered that the banners would find a suitable resting place as Trophies or Memorials in an Officers' or Sergeants' Mess or, better, in a Regimental Recreation Room. However it was decided to place the banners of the Rifle Brigade and King's Royal Rifles in Winchester Cathedral and the necessary permission was obtained. This scheme was approved by H.M. The King and H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, the Colonels-in-Chief of the two Rifle Regiments. A new departure was now suggested in the proposal to extend the original scope of the Commemorative Banners from that of the "First Seven Divisions, Mons to Ypres 1914" to *all* the four Regular Battalions. The ostensible reason given was that since only *two*

Battalions of the K.R.R. and the R.B. fought in the first seven Divisions, prior to 23 November 1914 (the time included by the "1914 Star") it would leave out the other two Regular Battalions of each Regiment that came into the war later on. Whether or not this was a judicious extension is not for the writer to say. It has however been challenged by many as creating a somewhat invidious distinction between the old Regular and the new "Service" Battalions which likewise fought in France in 1915. Anyway this fresh development was approved and was carried out (so far as circumstances permitted) and the original banner of the Rifle Brigade (bearing the date "1914" on its back) was placed in Winchester Cathedral on 20 June 1918. For the 60th an entirely new banner was made bearing the date "1914-1915," that displayed at the Commemorative Service in December 1917 having been rejected as inadequate for the new scheme.

At the service held in Winchester Cathedral on the occasion of the "Dedication of the Banners," General Sir Neville Lyttelton (in the unavoidable absence of Major-General Sir Leopold V. Swaine, the senior Colonel-Commandant of the Rifle Brigade) presented the Banner to the Dean and it was placed at the side of the Centenary Memorial Window of the Rifle Brigade in the north aisle. Subsequently Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, as senior Colonel-Commandant of the K.R.R., presented the 60th Banner to the Dean and it was placed at the side of their Memorial Window.

For the information of visitors to the Cathedral it was considered desirable to give a short account of the origin and purpose of the Banner so as to avoid any misconception as to its meaning. It was decided that it was unnecessary to recapitulate the gallant services

of the four Battalions in the early months of the war. These are admirably summarized in the extract from a speech by King William IV to the Rifle Brigade over ninety years ago. A card has been prepared, framed in oak and suspended below the Banner, bearing the Rifle Brigade badge and the following inscription :—

Memorial Banner

displayed at the Royal Albert Hall, London, at the
"Choral Commemoration of the heroic deeds of the
First Seven Divisions, Mons to Ypres 1914" on
15 December 1917 in presence of Their Majesties
the King and Queen.

Placed in the Cathedral on 20 June 1918 to com-
memorate the actions of all four Regular Battalions
of the Rifle Brigade during the early months of the
War.

"And what more can I say to you, Riflemen, than
that wherever there has been fighting you have
been employed, and that wherever you have been
employed you have distinguished yourselves?"

(From a speech of H.R.H. The Duke of Clarence (afterwards
King William IV) to the Rifle Brigade 29 July 1828).

Note.—There has been some comment as to the services of a Regiment like the Rifle Brigade, which from the first day of its existence as "The Rifle Corps" has *never* carried "Colours" being thus "commemorated" by a banner. The Editor has received several letters on the subject and has hastened to reply that the banner is in no sense a "Colour" but simply a medium for exhibiting the Regimental Badge and Battle-Honours for the purpose described.

Perhaps the most pathetic objection was that from an old Private Rifleman who had served over twenty-four years in the Regiment and had been for many years employed as a pensioner in connection with it. This veteran was terribly upset when he read in his paper that the “‘Colours’ of the Rifle Brigade were to be deposited in the Cathedral” ! and entered a vigorous protest. Nor was he at all soothed by the ingenuous suggestion of one possessed of more kindness of heart than knowledge of the history of the British Army who, anxious to calm the indignation of this old wearer of the green jacket, ventured the remark that “possibly it was a ‘Colour’ carried *by the Regiment when it was the ‘old 95th’*” ! The Editor was fortunately at hand and able to explain that the wonderful tale of the 95th Rifles having been clothed in red and equipped with Colours (as were *all* the other Rifle Regiments at one time of their existence, prior to their blossoming into Riflemen), was absolutely false. Yet it is a story that has been circulated in several books published in recent years and has misled many.

P.S.—Since the preceding account was written, the following incident has occurred which well shows how confusing this matter of a “banner” must be to the general public. When H.R.H., The Duke of Connaught came to Winchester to receive the Freedom of the City, one of the leading Hampshire papers mentioned the fact that H.R.H. had recently visited Winchester to inspect the “*Colours of the Rifles*” in the Cathedral !

**ROLL OF WARRANT OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
OF THE FOUR REGULAR BATTALIONS OF THE REGIMENT WHO
HAVE BEEN GRANTED COMMISSIONS, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT
OF THE WAR UP TO THE END OF DECEMBER 1917.**

1ST BATTALION.

Reg. No.	Rank and Name	Granted <i>2d Lieut.</i>	Notes
5262	Sergt.-Major W. Lawrence ...	... 1 Oct. 1914	
4005	Coy.-Sergt.-Major F. McGahey	... 1 " "	Resigned at own request, 11 Oct. 1914.
29	Coy.-Sergt.-Major F. Hedges	... 1 " "	
323	Coy.-Qmr.-Sergt. C. J. Gasson	... 1 " "	M.G. Appd. Brig.-Major 12 Aug. 1916; Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 4th Battn. South Lancs. Regt. (Capt. and Bt.-Major 3 July 1917).
4954	Corpl. F. Roe ... ...	... 7 Feb. 1915	D.G.M. 23 Jan. 1915. Wounded 15 July 1915. Despatches 1 Jan. 1916.
9944	Sergt. L. E. Cording ...	... 20 June 1916	M.C. 26 Sept. 1916. Wounded 1 July 1916. To R.F.C.; prom. Lieut. 23 Dec. 1917.
4906	Sergt. A. Waudby ...	... 15 Feb. 1917	D.G.M. as Sergt.

2ND BATTALION.

Regt. No.	Rank and Name	Gazetted 2nd Lieut.	Notes
2559	Sergt.-Major E. Pickering ...	... 10 Nov. 1914	Home Instructional Duties 8 Feb. 1915.
7793	Qmr.-Sergt. W. Gray ...	... 10 " "	Apptd. Brig. Machine Gun Officer 1 May 1915; Temp. Capt. 9 May 1915. M.C. 26 June 1915. Mentioned in despatches 1 Jan. 1916.
4471	Coy.-Sergt. E. Pauly ...	... 11 " "	To 2nd Battn. K.R.R.C. Wounded (lost sight both eyes) 26 May 1915.
719	Sergt. W. Palmer ...	... 11 " "	To 2nd Battn. K.R.R.C. Wounded 1 Oct. 1915. M.C. 2 June 1916. Prom. Capt. in 5th K.R.R. 1 Jan. 1917.
9665	Coy.-Sergt.-Major H. Daniels	... 28 Feb. 1915	V.C. as Coy.-Sergt.-Major. Awarded M.C. 30 March 1916. Prom. Lieut. 28 Aug. 1916. Appd. Phyl. Bomb Training Supervising Officer.
1965	Sergt. H. Eastwood ...	... 26 July "	To 4th Battn. 1 Sept. 1915. M.C. 4 June 1917. Capt. and attached to R. Inniskilling Fus. 22 Dec. 1917.
557	Coy.-Sergt.-Major G. A. Robson	... 4 Sept. "	Prom. Lieut. 30 Aug. 1916. M.C. 22 Sept. 1916. To Officers' Training Corps Dec. 1917.
2744	Sergt.-Bgr. J. C. S. Moore ...	... 30 July 1916	Despatches 9 April 1917. To R. Flying Corps 29 June 1917.
2178	Coy.-Qmr.-Sergt. F. S. Harvey	... 14 Dec. "	To Corps Reinforcements Camp Nov. 1917.
3006	Sergt.-Bgr. W. J. Carlile ...	... 28 " "	Wounded 11 April 1917. M.C. 16 August 1917.
9658	Sergt. W. M. Smith ...	... 19 Feb. 1917	M.C. 26 July 1917. Wounded 2 Oct. 1917.

2ND BATTALION (continued).

2787	Sergt. L. Pinnock	...	...	24 Mar. 1917	M.M. as Sergt. Wounded 10 Aug. 1917.
9674	Coy.-Qmr.-Sergt. A. Truemann	...	19 Aug. ,,		Serving in 2nd Batta.

3RD BATTALION.

Regt. No.	Rank and Name	Gazetted 2nd Lieut.	Notes
4608	Qmr.-Sergt. F. C. Marshall ...	... 1 Oct. 1914	To 1st Batta. K.R.R. 15 Dec. 1914. Wounded 10 Mar. 1915.
7114	Coy.-Sergt.-Major H. B. Ellse	... 24 Nov. 1914	M.C. 27 Mar. 1915. Despatches 31 May 1915. Capt. 11 Oct. 1917. Employed Min. of Nat. Service.
7197	Coy.-Sergt.-Major C. D. Dowden	... 24 " "	To 2nd Batta. K.R.R.C. Wounded 10 Jan. 1915, 9 May 1915, and 14 Oct. 1915. Awarded D.S.O. 10 Feb. 1915. Despatches 3 May 1915. M.C. 2 Oct. 1915. Apptd. Capt. 16 Sept. 1916. Brig.-Major 2 Feb. 1917.
1729	Coy.-Sergt.-Major F. Norris ...	... 22 Dec. 1915	Wounded 13 Feb. 1916 and 18 Aug. 1916. Lieut. 1 July 1917 in 3rd Batta.
1454	Coy.-Sergt.-Major T. Cox ...	... 23 " "	Wounded 20 Jan. 1916 and 18 Aug. 1916. Lieut. 1 July 1917 in 3rd Batta.
2869	Coy.-Sergt.-Major E. Verner...	... 23 July 1916	Killed in Action 18 Aug. 16
711	Coy.-Sergt.-Major F. Wright...	... 20 Aug. 1916	With T. Res. Batta.
2373	Coy.-Qmr.-Sergt. T. Fenner 19 Mar. 1916	Apptd. Acting Capt. 20 July 1917. M.C. 25 Sept. 1917.

4TH BATTALION.

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<i>Regt. No.</i>	<i>Rank and Name</i>	<i>Gazetted 2nd Lieut.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
1713	Sergt.-Major C. Saunders ...	12 Dec. 1914	Embarked with Battn. 20 Dec. 1914. Wounded 15 Mar. 1915. Despatches 31 May 1915. To 16th Battn. 7 Mar. 1916. Lieut. 7 Jan. 1916. Capt. in 3/ Gar. Battn. Bedford Regt. 6 Mar. 1917.
5610	Qmr.-Sergt. W. Wood...	12 " "	Embarked with Battn. 20 Dec. 1914. Killed in action 8 May 1915.
7568	Sergt.-Major W. Miller ...	4 Nov. 1915	Lieut. 11 Feb. 1917. Apptd. Adj't. Imperial Camel Corps.
1138	Sergt. R. Palk ...	24 April 1916	Lieut. 24 Oct. 1917. Instructor at Indian Base Depot.
1337	Sergt. R. Lishman ...	24 " "	To R.E. attid. for Army Signal Service.
3139	Sergt. G. F. Newsom ...	27 Mar. 1916	Lieut. 27 Sept. 1917.
2132	Sergt. H. W. Cohen ...	22 " "	Serving in 4th Battn.
7027	Coy.-Sergt.-Major C. W. Barker ...	22 " "	To Machine Gun Corps 16 May 1916.
4688	Coy.-Sergt.-Major G. R. Widdis ...	22 " "	Serving in 4th Battn.
6/492	Sergt. S. Purcell ...	14 Nov. 1916	Died of wounds 26 Mar. 1917.
3570	Sergt. T. Bonnick ...	15 Jan. 1917	M.M.
3808	Sergt. W. J. Jackson ...	15 Jan. 1917	—



BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. C. MACLACHLAN, D.S.O.
Killed in Action, 11 August 1917.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

1917.

**2nd Lieutenant G. E. Cates, V.C., 2nd Battalion.
Sergeant W. F. Burman, V.C., 16th (Service) Battalion.**

DURING the year 1917, two more Victoria Crosses were won by our Riflemen in France, bringing up the number already gained during the war to seven. It would indeed be hard to imagine any greater act of self-sacrifice than that of 2nd Lieutenant Cates.

In the *London Gazette* of 11 May 1917 it is thus described :—

“ For most conspicuous gallantry and self-sacrifice. When engaged with some other men in deepening a captured trench, this officer struck with his spade a buried bomb, which immediately started to burn.

“ 2nd Lieutenant Cates, in order to save the lives of his comrades, placed his foot on the bomb, which immediately exploded.

“ He showed the most conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in performing the act which cost him his life but saved the lives of others.”

This heroic young officer died of his wounds the same night, 9 March 1917.

The splendid gallantry shown by Sergeant Burman is officially set forth at the head of the long roll of

"Special Decorations for Gallant Deeds won by Warrant Officers, N.C.O.s or Riflemen of the Regiment."

During an attack his Company were checked by machine-gun fire at close range. Shouting to his men to halt he went forward alone "to what seemed certain death, killed the enemy gunner and carried the gun to the Company's objective whence he used it with effect."

Not content with this, later on, seeing that the Battalion on the right was being enfiladed by about forty of the enemy, he, with only two others, ran forward and getting behind the enemy, killed six and captured two officers and twenty other ranks.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. E. Coke commanding the Battalion sent back Sergeant Burman's sword, which he used on this day and with which it is said he slew eleven Germans, to the Rifle Brigade Museum. The sword is at present on loan in the Museum of the R.U.S.I. in Whitehall.

ROLL OF WARRANT OFFICERS, NON - COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND
 RIFLEMEN WHO HAVE BEEN AWARDED SPECIAL DECORATIONS
 FOR GALLANT DEEDS DURING THE WAR.

COMPILED FROM *London Gazettes* AND *Army Orders* UP TO 28 DECEMBER 1917.

(*In continuation of Roll published in Rifle Brigade Chronicle of 1915.*)

Victoria Cross.

Regt. No.	Rank and Name	Action for which Commended
P/849	Sergt. Burman ...	For most conspicuous bravery when the advance of his Company was held up by an enemy machine-gun firing at point blank range. He shouted to the men next to him to wait a few minutes, and going forward to what seemed certain death, killed the enemy gunner and carried the gun to the Company's objective, where he subsequently used it with effect. By this exceptionally gallant deed the progress of the attack was assured. About fifteen minutes later it was observed that the Battalion on the right was being impeded by a party of about forty of the enemy, who were enfilading them. Sergt. Burman with two others ran forward and got behind the enemy, killing six and capturing two officers and twenty-nine other ranks.

Bar to Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Regt. No.	Rank and Name		Action for which Commended
B/2391	Sergt. H. J. Willey	9th Bn. ... 8th Bn.	<p>For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his platoon through a heavy barrage to reinforce another unit which was being strongly counter-attacked. He rallied men who had been driven back and led them forward. Though counter-attacked again and losing heavily, he held on to his position, which was one of the greatest importance, until relieved. He set a splendid example to all. (Gazetted 16 Nov. 1915.)</p>
8005	Coy.-Sgt.-Major (Actg.-Brgt. Sergt.-Major) H. Harwood		<p>For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. The enemy were making repeated attempts to drive in some advanced posts. On four occasions he took a party carrying bombs and rifle grenades a distance of over a mile exposed to heavy fire, and though knee deep in mud he succeeded in bringing much needed reinforcements of both men and material to the outpost line. (Gazetted 14 Jan. 1916.)</p>
6692	Coy.-Sgt.-Major F. Birtwistle	2nd Bn.	<p>For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack. When all his own party had become casualties he collected scattered men of other units and captured a strong point. He personally accounted for several of the enemy, and showed great fearlessness and ability. (Gazetted 18 June 1917.)</p>
1172	Rfn. W. Hamm	... 3rd Bn.	<p>For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as battalion stretcher-bearer. He went out and brought back over twenty wounded men who were lying out in the open under direct enemy machine-gun and rifle fire. To do this he had also to get through the enemy's barrage which was between the wounded and the aid post. The nature of the ground made it impossible to move except at the slowest pace, owing to the wet weather, and at times he was over his middle in mud. By his splendid gallantry and devotion many lives were saved. (Gazetted 18 June 1917.)</p>

Distinguished Conduct Medal.

<i>Regt. No.</i>	<i>Rank and Name</i>	<i>Action for which Commended</i>
S/1787	Sergt. H. Roberts ...	11th Bn. —
Z/2444	Sergt. J. Moulding	11th Bn. ... For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When touch had been lost with another unit in an attack, he volunteered to go forward and establish communication, which he did in face of hostile sniping. He showed splendid leadership and control of his men in the attack, and later carried out a reconnaissance and obtained valuable information.
S/3617	Sergt. J. O'Mahoney	10th Bn. ... For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when acting as Company Sergeant-Major in an attack. He took charge of a bombing party, led his men through a gap into a position in rear of the enemy's trench, and from there launched his attack at exactly the right moment. He bombed down the trench with the greatest fearlessness and determination, capturing four machine-guns and killing and capturing many of the enemy. When the officer in command of the attack was killed he took charge and organized the defence of the position with great ability. His initiative and courage were magnificent.
S/14429	Actg. Corp. W. Pugh	12th Bn. ... For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. A party of twelve of the enemy approached the post, which consisted of himself and two men. Sending the two men round one flank, he advanced across the open ground the other flank and bombed the enemy, killing and wounded three and capturing the other nine. He set a fine example of courage and initiative throughout the operations.

Distinguished Conduct Medal—continued.

Regt. No.	Rank and Name			Action for which Commended
3331	Sergt. E. E. Depper	7th Bn. ... 2nd Bn.	—	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in command of his party after the officer had been killed, leading his men with great dash and personal killing several of the enemy. On returning to our trenches he carried back the body of his officer under heavy machine-gun fire.
3889	Actg.-Sergt. R. Doveton	... 16th Bn.	... ... ... 9th Bn.	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On the enemy attempting to rush his post and succeeding in cutting our wire he stood his ground, though exposed to a shower of bombs, and was chiefly instrumental in defeating the raid. By his great courage and gallantry he saved a desperate situation, and set a very fine example to all his men.
S/19290	Sergt. C. Bastow	... Rfn. F. Fare	... ... ... ... 2nd Bn.	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Under intense machine-gun fire he attacked with one other man an enemy strong point which was inflicting severe casualties. He personally accounted for four of the enemy and captured a machine-gun. He showed magnificient courage and initiative.
S/25927				For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an attack he went to an advanced position to encourage the men, and showed a very fine example of courage by shooting many of the enemy from a dangerous and exposed position until he fell severely wounded. Even then he continued to encourage and cheer his men, and when the enemy were reported to be advancing en masse, although wounded in the stomach, he had himself helped to his feet and saw that every man was at his post. He displayed exceptionally fine pluck and devotion to duty.
6197				

11th Bn.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He reorganized and got forward parties carrying bridges for the crossing of a stream during an advance, when they had got into difficulties owing to the heavy ground. It was largely owing to his example and personal effort that the attacking troops were able to cross the river. After the crossing, when the left of his Company were held up, he showed great initiative in rallying the men and leading them forward successfully and consolidating the position under heavy machine-gum fire. He set a magnificent example to the men.

130 Sergt. T. Jennings

3rd Bn.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty under heavy machine-gum and rifle fire. He established his section in position in front of our line, where he remained for two days until relieved, during which all his section except one became casualties. He dressed them all himself and sent them up to the dressing station, setting a fine example of gallantry and devotion to duty under the most trying circumstances.

B/1295 Actg.-Corp. G. Jones

7th Bn.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in charge of the battalion runners during an action, and repeatedly carried important messages through a heavy barrage day and night until he was completely exhausted. He rendered valuable services by his contempt of danger and knowledge of the ground.

S/16818 Rfn. F. C. Luther ...

13th Bn.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When with his platoon in the front line a shell burst in the middle of seven men, killing two and wounding the remaining five, including himself. He dressed the four others, and carried them back over the open under heavy machine-gun and rifle fire before having his own wounds attended to. His pluck and devotion deserved the highest praise.

Z/1378 Rfn. E. W. Plowman

10th Bn.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Finding himself in an isolated post on the left of his battalion, with the Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of his section a casualty, and the enemy working round his flank, he took charge of his Lewis gun and section with the greatest promptness and presence of mind. Quickly realizing the situation he took up a position in a shell hole, and opened fire with such good effect that the enemy were driven back. He was suffering badly from effects of gas at the time, but this in no way affected the pluck and determination with which he maintained his position against every effort of the enemy until reinforcements could be brought up.

Distinguished Conduct Medal—continued.

Regt. No.	Rank and Name	—	Action for which Commended
S/4075	Sergt. H. Bailey ...	13th Bn. ...	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Throughout operations he displayed great bravery and resource, assuming command when the Officer was killed, and leading the platoon through a very heavy artillery barrage.
S/11400	Rfn. F. Greenwood	2nd Bn. ...	For gallantry and devotion to duty. He went out in daylight and brought in a wounded man. He was under continuous machine-gun and rifle fire. He has done previous fine work under heavy fire.
6287	Sergt. J. J. Searle ...	1st Bn. ...	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has displayed the greatest coolness and courage throughout, and during the advance his splendid example was of the utmost assistance to his men.
P/1624	Actg.-Corp'l. F. Baker	16th Bn. ...	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as stretcher-bearer. Having got separated during the advance from the Medical Officer, he went out to the first objective and established an aid post, where he dealt with the wounded and organized bearer parties. After communicating his whereabouts to Headquarters he continued to do excellent work throughout the action, often under heavy shell fire — setting an example of fearlessness and devotion to duty that deserves the highest praise.
5322	Rfn. P. C. Blazeby	2nd Bn. ...	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when acting as battalion runner. He carried many messages to advanced positions under the most dangerous conditions, continually volunteering for another runner when all the other runners were either killed or wounded. When a hostile counter-attack was attempted he went back through heavy machine-gun and sniping fire and succeeded in bringing up ammunition which was urgently required. Throughout the day he behaved with most magnificent courage.

P/798	Corpl. C. Brazier ...	... 16th Bn.	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the final objective had been gained a hostile machine-gun was causing many casualties. This Non-commissioned Officer with a small party entered the house where the machine-gun was located, wounded one of the enemy and captured three others, together with the gun, which he brought back to our lines.
S/3223	Sergt. W. Driscoll...	... 13th Bn.	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When commanding a post in the outpost line, he and another Non-commissioned Officer crawled out in broad daylight a distance of 250 yards in front of our lines and brought in a wounded Officer, whose rescue had already been unsuccessfully attempted by a stretcher party, carrying him from shell hole to shell hole until they reached a place of comparative safety. The state of the ground was such, owing to the heavy rain, that the rescue of this Officer entailed much physical strength as well as pluck of the highest order. This Non-commissioned Officer afterwards crawled out four times to four other wounded men and supplied them with food and water, personally superintending their removal by stretcher parties when evening fell. His gallantry and great devotion throughout the day deserves the highest praise.
S/13778	Rfn. J. Cook	... 10th Bn.	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has repeatedly performed invaluable service in repairing and maintaining communications under heavy fire.
3678	Sergt. H. D. H. Cummins	... 1st Bn.	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has performed consistent good work over a long period, and has at all times set a fine example of courage and coolness.
S/681	Rfn. G. H. Keeling	... 8th Bn.	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion under fire, particularly in taking messages through heavy barrage, and has at all times set a fine example.
S/7940	Sergt. A. J. Smart...	... 11th Bn.	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has consistently performed good and valuable work under heavy fire, and has at all times set a fine example.

Distinguished Conduct Medal—continued.

Reg. No.	Rank and Name	—	Action for which Commended
S/26420	Actg.-Corp. H. H. Webster	11th Bn.	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He behaved in a most gallant manner in attending wounded men under heavy fire, although suffering from shell shock himself at the time.
7298	Coy.-Sgt.-Major A. W. Barker	4th Bn. (Att. 1/10th Bn. Lond. Regt.)	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He reorganized a body of men of different units at a critical stage in the operations.
S/5240	Sergt. W. H. Allen	... 8th Bn.	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. An enemy machine-gun opened fire from the flank. He, with only one man, worked round the flank, and, locating the gun, rushed it, killing or capturing the crew of five men. During the withdrawal he carried a wounded man 1,500 yards to the rear.
6/9869	Actg.-Corp. H. Hayes	... 8th Bn.	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He collected four Lewis guns and any gunner he could find and posted them in advanced positions. He succeeded in silencing three hostile machine-guns, and during the subsequent withdrawal provided his company with a most effective rearguard, finally bringing in his only two remaining guns.
2690	Actg.-Corp. C. Manning	... 3rd Bn.	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Having located an enemy machine-gun which was firing at close range upon a position which we had just captured, he surrounded and captured it with two or three men, killing one officer and ten of other ranks of the enemy. He did this on his own initiative.
S/6743	Actg.-Corp. H. Wisdom	... 13th Bn.	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On his own initiative he went out some distance in front of our line and established an advanced post. He remained there all day under heavy shell fire, and sent back much valuable information.

Z/2835	Actg.-Sergt. Herbert Souster	2nd Bn.	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He rallied his men and succeeded in getting them across open ground under very heavy fire. He set a splendid example throughout the day.
6692	Coy.-Sgt.-Major F. Birtwistle	2nd Bn.	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He carried an important message through heavy barrage fire. Later, he took command of the Company and led his men with great skill and courage.
1657	Coy.-Sgt.-Major W. Pargeter	11th Bn.	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led a bombing attack with great dash, and succeeded in establishing a post on the left flank of the Battalion, which was in considerable danger.
S/1516	Coy.-Sergt.-Major J. Salter...	10th Bn.	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. At a great personal risk he went back and brought up several machine-guns, which enabled the assaulting troops to continue the advance.
Z/1890	Corp'l. H. Draper ...	13th Bn.	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on three separate occasions when patrolling at night. He brought back valuable and accurate information as to the position of enemy posts and machine-guns. On one occasion when approaching an enemy post, and the enemy threw a bomb which wounded two of his men, he succeeded in bringing both back under heavy rifle fire. On another occasion he crawled up to an enemy post, and shot the sentry at point-blank range. He has consistently shown the greatest boldness and initiative in patrol work, and his conduct has been a fine example to all ranks.
5428	Actg.-Sergt. A. J. Cross	2nd Bn.	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led out a patrol and established two posts about seventy yards from an enemy strong point. He set a splendid example of courage and initiative.
1172	Rfn. W. Humm	... 3rd Bn.	For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He crossed 150 yards of open ground under heavy machine-gun fire and attended wounded men, helping one man to cover, then retraced his steps and attended a man unable to move. After dark he went back a third time and brought this man in.

Distinguished Conduct Medal—continued.

Regt. No.	Rank and Name	Action for which Commended
7001	Coy. Sergt.-Major F. W. Bean	16th Bn. For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an attack. He was always in front of the Company leading the men on and inspiring them with confidence. When the position had been captured he went out with two men to where about forty of the enemy were holding up the advance of part of another unit. He succeeded in killing or capturing the whole party, taking two officers and twenty other ranks, prisoners. His prompt and courageous act was of the greatest assistance to the advance.
4406	Corp. T. Berry	... 1st Bn. For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in taking charge of his platoon when his Sergeant was killed, and moving it under heavy fire to form part of the offensive flank. He then reconnoitred the position and established two posts and gained touch with another unit. He sent back valuable information, engaged the enemy snipers, and drove off an attempted bombing attack.
S/6522	Corp. W. Gregg	... 13th Bn. For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was one of a party reconnoitring a position, and it was essential that the Battalion on the left should be informed. He undertook this duty and carried several messages across a road swept by machine-gun fire. He rendered valuable service by his courageous act in enabling the unit on the left to co-operate in the defence, and the situation was restored by a successful counter-attack.
S/14507	Rfn. E. E. King	... 16th Bn. For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of trench mortar team in an attack. He was wounded in the thigh early in the advance, and, though suffering great pain he led his team on, carrying part of the mortar himself. He gained his objective and rendered invaluable assistance in repelling an enemy counter-attack. His magnificent fortitude and devotion to duty inspired all ranks.
S/3214	Sergt. E. G. Thompson	... 13th Bn. For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in charge of the Battalion pack transport and on reaching the ration dump the mules stampeded owing to the heavy shell fire, the loads falling off the mules. With great coolness he collected the scattered stores, reloaded the animals, and, going forward under the enemy's fire, delivered his ammunition and stores complete. He rendered most valuable service to his Battalion.

Bar to Military Medal.

<i>Regt. No.</i>	<i>Rank and Name</i>	
S/15567	Rfn. J. Shaw ...	3rd Bn.
Z/452	Sergt. F. A. Tucker ...	12th Bn.
Z/922	Sergt. A. Dale ...	2nd Bn.
1152	Rfn. G. Stone ...	2nd Bn.
S/3716	Corpl. M. J. O'Connor ...	13th Bn.
B/1113	Corpl. S. Mather ...	8th Bn.
8876	Sergt. P. Blent ...	1st Bn.
S/10441	Rfn. D. Donoghue ...	3rd Bn.
S/688	Rfn. J. W. Bennett ...	8th Bn.
3185	Rfn. J. Vince ...	2nd Bn.
S/3052	Rfn. W. Snarey ...	11th Bn.
893	Rfn. P. H. Green ...	3rd Bn.

Military Medal.

S/17775	Rfn. I. Barbitsky ...	9th Bn.
Z/2737	Actg.-Corpl. F. Brooker ...	13th Bn.
S/4004	Actg.-Corpl. H. Carpenter ...	13th Bn.
S/7196	Actg.-Sergt. T. Crane ...	13th Bn.
4149	Corpl. E. Dennis ...	9th Bn.
S/4772	Rfn. C. Eastment ...	13th Bn.
B/188	Rfn. S. Forman ...	7th Bn.
S/5793	Rfn. C. Gold ...	1st Bn.
S/2775	Rfn. F. H. King ...	7th Bn.
S/8427	Corpl. D. Lawler ...	8th Bn.
S/8955	Actg.-Corpl. S. Roff ...	13th Bn.
S/3749	Actg.-Sergt. A. Sherwin ...	13th Bn.
S/11312	Rfn. G. Swan ...	9th Bn.
B/203313	Actg.-Sergt. H. Warner ...	13th Bn.
S/4229	Rfn. S. Whiting ...	13th Bn.
8061	Actg.-Corpl. E. T. Woodgates ...	7th Bn.
4389	Acting-Corpl. G. A. Grimsey ...	3rd Bn.
6/9821	Rfn. F. Simmonds ...	3rd Bn.
S/26580	Sergt. F. Barnes ...	2nd Bn.
S/9202	Rfn. J. Cartwright...	2nd Bn.
S/15441	Rfn. W. Nelson ...	2nd Bn.
B/200893	Actg.-Sergt. V. P. Scrivener ...	2nd Bn.
S/5440	Actg.-Corpl. J. Barlow ...	10th Bn.
Z/2840	Actg.-Corpl. C. Blanchflower ...	3rd Bn.
S/31409	Rfn. W. Brookland ...	3rd Bn.
6/540	Rfn. T. Carter ...	3rd Bn.
B/1486	Rfn. T. Evans ...	11th Bn.

Military Medal—continued.

<i>Regt. No.</i>	<i>Rank and Name</i>		
S/29920	Rfn. E. G. Gorton ...	...	11th Bn.
6/213	Rfn. A. E. Kemp ...	...	3rd Bn.
P/917	Rfn. A. Long ...	...	10th Bn.
S/9412	Rfn. A. Moore ...	...	10th Bn.
S/13321	Rfn. R. Nelson ...	...	12th Bn.
S/21286	Actg.-Corpl. W. Payne	...	11th Bn.
S/10746	Corpl. C. G. Ripper	...	3rd Bn.
S/18211	Actg.-Corpl. H. Stoten	...	2nd Bn.
S/18969	Rfn. W. F. Warner	...	2nd Bn.
S/28624	Rfn. A. R. Addison	...	2nd Bn.
B/203088	Rfn. H. Cloughton	...	9th Bn.
S/6280	Corpl. C. Coleman	...	9th Bn.
5749	Sergt. R. Cooke ...	...	1st Bn.
S/3804	Rfn. W. D. Davies...	...	13th Bn.
B/203092	Rfn. W. Dudley ...	...	9th Bn.
S/26077	Actg.-Sergt. C. E. Everett	...	9th Bn.
B/1589	Rfn. H. Godson ...	...	7th Bn.
S/18430	Corpl. A. Johnson ...	...	9th Bn.
B/1349	Actg.-Corpl T. Kingsbury	...	8th Bn.
S/25215	Rfn. L. M. Marchetti	...	9th Bn.
Z/1365	Sergt. R. Searle ...	...	9th Bn.
B/200701	Rfn. A. Silk...	...	9th Bn.
S/3175	Actg.-Corpl. C. Waldron	...	8th Bn.
2137	Corpl. H. A. West...	...	1st Bn.
Z/1531	Actg.-Corpl. A. Williams	...	1st Bn.
B/203251	Rfn. S. Worrillow ...	...	13th Bn.
S/29089	Rfn. J. Henderson	...	3rd Bn.
Z/53	Rfn. R. Smith ...	...	2nd Bn.
Z/971	Rfn. H. W. Bullen	...	2nd Bn.
S/4074	Corpl. W. Fowler ...	...	13th Bn.
3631	Actg.-Corpl. H. W. Salter	...	2nd Bn.
S/14851	Rfn. A. E. Tippen	...	2nd Bn.
S/13149	Sergt. A. Bickerstaff	...	12th Bn.
S/5287	Sergt. W. Blumson	...	10th Bn.
5365	Rfn. A. F. Butler ...	...	3rd Bn.
6458	Rfn. N. Cooke ...	...	11th Bn.
S/24436	Rfn. W. Fountain ...	...	11th Bn.
4325	Rfn. C. Jones ...	...	3rd Bn.
S/6780	Rfn. H. Lane	...	2nd Bn.
S/368	Sergt. D. Magnan ...	...	10th Bn.
S/13219	Rfn. R. Nellist ...	...	3rd Bn.
S/1760	Rfn. G. Pawass	...	10th Bn.
S/1857	Corpl. P. S. Phillpot	...	11th Bn.
S/3052	Rfn. W. Snarey ...	...	11th Bn.
S/26471	Actg.-Corpl. J. Thompson	...	11th Bn.
S/14729	Rfn. G. Webber ...	...	11th Bn.

Military Medal—continued.

<i>Regt. No.</i>	<i>Rank and Name</i>		
P/904	Sergt. J. H. Ashton	...	16th Bn.
B/200704	Rfn. A. Ward	...	8th Bn.
S/6465	Rfn. D. Williams	...	9th Bn.
S/14174	Actg.-Corpl. W. E. Wright	...	12th Bn.
B/200627	Rfn. W. G. Goddard	...	2nd Bn.
S/13910	Actg.-Corpl. A. G. Gascoigne	...	7th Bn.
S/33429	Actg.-Corpl. G. Grimwood	...	16th Bn.
2278	Rfn. J. Tracey	...	2nd Bn.
S/6701	Rfn. H. F. Barhard	...	2nd Bn.
S/19220	Rfn. T. H. Bone	...	12th Bn.
S/26224	Rfn. W. M. Chambers	...	12th Bn.
S/1924	Corpl. A. Dowen	...	10th Bn.
S/1587	Sergt. C. Girdler	...	10th Bn.
Z/1259	Rfn. C. Halpin	...	11th Bn.
S/30010	Rfn. J. A. Holden	...	11th Bn.
S/117	Corpl. W. Jordan	...	12th Bn.
B/203462	Rfn. Mansfield	...	10th Bn.
S/357	Rfn. J. H. Page	...	10th Bn.
S/99	Rfn. J. G. Shaw	...	10th Bn.
S/946	Rfn. Troughton	...	10th Bn.
S/3630	Rfn. H. Walton	...	11th Bn.
S/3290	Corpl. J. Ward	...	11th Bn.
4049	Corpl. F. Williams	...	10th Bn.
613	Rfn. G. Burtenshaw	...	1st Bn.
985	Rfn. A. E. Robbins	...	1st Bn.
B/3470	Actg.-Corpl. W. J. Dearman	...	7th Bn.
S/38361	Rfn. H. F. C. Barned	...	9th Bn.
S/9002	Rfn. E. W. Bradford	...	9th Bn.
B/200663	Rfn. A. Butler	...	7th Bn.
S/9909	Rfn. E. Gregory	...	7th Bn.
B/1221	Sergt. F. Haines	...	9th Bn.
B/203704	Corpl. H. Jowitt	...	7th Bn.
S/5033	Rfn. N. Money	...	7th Bn.
S/10111	Actg.-Sergt. C. Palin	...	7th Bn.
S/31759	Actg.-Corpl. E. C. Smart	...	7th Bn.
B/2486	Sergt. S. Taylor	...	9th Bn.
B/1446	Actg.-Corpl. J. Townsend	...	7th Bn.
S/8739	Actg.-Corpl. G. A. White	...	9th Bn.
3289	Actg.-Corpl. J. Webster	...	2nd Bn.
P/700	Rfn. J. W. Wright	...	16th Bn.
S/4074	Corpl. W. Fowley	...	13th Bn.
3796	Rfn. A. E. Cobbett	...	10th Bn.
8773	Corpl. H. Goode	...	12th Bn.
2491	Rfn. G. W. Handle	...	2nd Bn.

Military Medal—continued.

<i>Regt. No.</i>	<i>Rank and Name</i>	<i>—</i>
S/55557	Rfn. A. Wright ...	... (Wrong No., no trace)
S/30553	Rfn. A. E. Barnes ...	... 11th Bn.
B/190	Rfn. T. C. Brown ...	... 10th Bn.
6146	Rfn. F. Davies ...	... 10th Bn.
S/13085	Sergt. W. Evans ...	... 12th Bn.
Z/1635	Rfn. S. J. Golborne ...	... 10th Bn.
S/11699	Corpl. E. Herbert ...	... 10th Bn.
S/18462	Rfn. E. P. Jewell ...	... 10th Bn.
S/28079	Rfn. A. Kirby ...	... 10th Bn.
S/11438	Rfn. F. Marney ...	... 11th Bn.
4172	Rfn. J. G. Piggott ...	... 10th Bn.
S/2444	Corpl. F. Short ...	... 12th Bn.
3491	Rfn. E. I. Walker ...	... 11th Bn.
S/3644	Rfn. J. M. Walton ...	... 10th Bn.
S/5593	Rfn. B. Williams ...	... 3rd Bn.
S/9240	Rfn. R. C. Weyman ...	... 11th Bn.
4845	Corpl. C. Buss ...	... 1st Bn.
S/14712	Corpl. H. Tutt ...	... 1st Bn.
B/2764	Actg.-Corpl. F. Barlow ...	... 13th Bn.
P/4126	Rfn. S. O. Beckham ...	... 9th Bn.
B/200956	Actg.-Corpl. S. W. Brown ...	... 9th Bn.
S/6553	Rfn. J. Fowden ...	... 9th Bn.
S/30363	Rfn. F. C. Hackett ...	... 9th Bn.
B/203281	Rfn. J. Hardiker ...	... 13th Bn.
Z/784	Rfn. F. A. Long ...	... 9th Bn.
B/1845	Rfn. F. Nuttal ...	... 9th Bn.
B/2662	Rfn. H. E. Preston ...	... 7th Bn.
S/30465	Actg.-Sergt. A. R. Tanner ...	... 9th Bn.
B/3161	Sergt. R. Thomas ...	... 9th Bn.
Z/2145	Rfn. C. H. White ...	... 9th Bn.
S/8494	Rfn. T. H. W. Ravenhill ...	... 9th Bn.
S/1186	Sergt. C. F. Frood *
S/18078	Actg.-Corpl. J. T. Bartram ...	... 16th Bn.
S/19907	Rfn. J. Berry ...	... 2nd Bn.
B/203084	Actg.-Corpl. H. T. Brazier ...	... 9th Bn.
S/26301	Rfn. J. Broad ...	... 7th Bn.
S/16615	Rfn. R. Burns ...	... 12th Bn.
S/12629	Corpl. L. Channon ...	... 16th Bn.
S/16545	Corpl. E. Collard ...	... 8th Bn.
B/200532	Rfn. B. Cowell ...	... 7th Bn.
S/2032	Actg.-Corpl. S. Deakin ...	... 12th Bn.
Z/696	Rfn. A. Derrington ...	... 2nd Bn.
S/8452	Actg.-Corpl. D. R. Elmsie ...	... 9th Bn.
B/2157	Rfn. W. F. Evans ...	... 12th Bn.

Military Medal—continued.

<i>Regt. No.</i>	<i>Rank and Name</i>		
Z/1650	Actg.-Corpl. P. Fay ...	9th Bn.	
S/10099	Rfn. J. Flicker ...	9th Bn.	
P/785	Sergt. A. W. Foote ...	16th Bn.	
2561	Actg.-Sergt. O. C. Gerroed ...	2nd Bn.	
3623	Rfn. C. G. Higgins ...	7th Bn.	
S/1691	Rfn. E. V. James ...	12th Bn.	
4215	Rfn. W. F. Johnson ...	2nd Bn.	
S/30915	Actg.-Corpl. M. W. Jones ...	9th Bn.	
S/3016	Actg.-Corpl. C. T. Martin ...	11th Bn.	
1754	Rfn. J. T. Masters ...	2nd Bn.	
S/11171	Rfn. E. T. Mitchell ...	7th Bn.	
S/30354	Sergt. V. G. Neve ...	10th Bn.	
S/29532	Corpl. G. Pannell ...	9th Bn.	
B/200465	Rfn. G. H. Payne ...	10th Bn.	
B/1439	Sergt. F. Robinson ...	7th Bn.	
B/203044	Actg.-Corpl. F. A. Rowley ...	7th Bn.	
S/31728	Rfn. K. E. Schneiter ...	16th Bn.	
S/16105	Rfn. W. Sherriff ...	12th Bn.	
1583	Actg.-Sergt. W. A. Small ...	2nd Bn.	
S/3697	Rfn. H. W. Smith ...	10th Bn.	
S/6953	Actg.-Corpl. P. J. Sparkes ...	8th Bn.	
S/5492	Corpl. G. K. Sterne ...	10th Bn.	
S/24257	Rfn. A. W. Tipping ...	9th Bn.	
S/19313	Rfn. E. J. Trenwith ...	7th Bn.	
B/635	Rfn. W. Balderstone ...	7th Bn.	
S/19290	Rfn. C. Bastow ...	16th Bn.	
B/712	Sergt. A. Bonham ...	7th Bn.	
S/7100	Rfn. J. W. Brixey ...	7th Bn.	
S/5635	Rfn. J. Broad ...	12th Bn.	
S/1577	Actg.-Corpl. F. E. Butler ...	16th Bn.	
B/203226	Sergt. G. W. G. Colclough ...	13th Bn.	
Z281	Actg.-Corpl. C. Colter ...	2nd Bn.	
6/261	Rfn. G. W. Davis ...	8th Bn.	
3331	Serjt. E. E. Depper ...	7th Bn.	
3659	Rfn. J. Elliot ...	7th Bn.	
S/30598	Rfn. S. A. Esgrove ...	7th Bn.	
B/200440	Rfn. G. S. Faulkner ...	10th Bn.	
S/7234	Actg.-Corpl. R. Feld ...	7th Bn.	
S/1196	Corpl. G. Fogden ...	9th Bn.	
S/24672	Rfn. J. Fullbrook ...	7th Bn.	
2491	Rfn. C. W. Kendal ...	2nd Bn.	
S/5872	Rfn. F. Holden ...	11th Bn.	
S/18339	Rfn. A. Johnson ...	16th Bn.	
S/16294	Rfn. H. Jones ...	7th Bn.	
2579	Rfn. H. Livermore ...	16th Bn.	

Military Medal—continued.

<i>Regt. No.</i>	<i>Rank and Name</i>	<i>Bn.</i>
P/914	Rfn. G. Nash	16th Bn.
B/2088	Rfn. W. Miller	9th Bn.
S/25735	Rfn. W. Moore	2nd Bn.
P/1125	Actg.-Corpl. H. R. Page	16th Bn.
S/26847	Sergt. W. C. Partridge	2nd Bn.
Z/827	Sergt. H. Peters	8th Bn.
1534	Corpl. T. H. Rogers	2nd Bn.
S/28647	Rfn. H. Rumble	7th Bn.
S/13664	Sergt. W. Scott	9th Bn.
S/24624	Rfn. A. Smith	9th Bn.
S/26446	Rfn. J. Smith	12th Bn.
1547	Actg.-Corpl. C. H. Spiller	9th Bn.
S/15005	Actg.-Corpl. F. C. Taylor	12th Bn.
P/963	Serjt. E. S. Tower	16th Bn.
S/4951	Serjt. C. H. Vance	10th Bn.
S/1161	Sergt. J. Curtis	13th Bn.
S/27090	Actg.-Corpl. W. H. Goodman	13th Bn.
Z/1596	Rfn. J. Hopkins	4th Bn.
S/3996	Actg.-Corpl. H. Jackson	13th Bn.
B/3174	Corpl. A. Lodge	1st Bn.
S/4600	Actg.-Corpl. A. D. Loudon	13th Bn.
S/5	Rfn. T. Schofield	13th Bn.
1152	Rfn. G. Stone	2nd Bn.
S/14721	Actg.-Corpl. W. A. Taylor	2nd Bn.
B/234	Actg.-Sergt. R. Wood	13th Bn.
1654	Sergt. E. Dawson	3rd Bn.
2576	Sergt. A. Lewin	2nd Bn.
B/2666	Rfn. W. F. Tomlinson	2nd Bn.
3185	Rfn. J. Vince	2nd Bn.
1209	Sergt. E. Walding	3rd Bn.
16145	Corpl. J. Paynter	3rd Bn.
4934	Actg.-Corpl. E. Phillips	2nd Bn.
15567	Rfn. J. Shaw	3rd Bn.
6484	Rfn. H. Burton	*
S/5535	Rfn. J. Foster	9th Bn.
S/3620	Corpl. F. H. Farmer	10th Bn.
3454	Corpl. G. F. Lacon	*
S/12709	Rfn. W. Graves	11th Bn.
S/3716	Corpl. M. J. O'Connor	13rd Bn.
S/13124	Actg.-Corpl. A. Harvey	9th Bn.
3129	Sergt. H. C. Crowe	No trace.
S/12799	Rfn. W. Hill	8th Bn.
Z/2511	Rfn. J. Gregg	3rd Bn.
S/11365	Corpl. W. G. Locke	1st Bn.
S/10441	Rfn. D. Donoghue	3rd Bn.

Military Medal—continued.

<i>Regt. No.</i>	<i>Rank and Name</i>	<i>—</i>
B/203654	Rfn. A. Rosen ...	7th Bn.
S/15174	Rfn. A. E. Gowers...	3rd Bn.
S/25477	Rfn. S. W. Sanford	11th Bn.
B/200346	Rfn. C. Smith ...	10th Bn.
2302	Rfn. G. Griffen ...	3rd Bn.
3068	Sergt. T. Smith ...	9th Bn.
3300	Sergt. F. G. Stanford	1st Bn.
S/11485	Rfn. W. Walker ...	1st Bn.
6137	Rfn. W. Waymark	7th Bn.
S/25676	Rfn. C. H. Tumbrill	1st Bn.
S/449	Rfn. T. Fallon ...	10th Bn.
B/200441	Corpl. F. Gooding ...	10th Bn.
S/18103	Rfn. R. Jolly ...	16th Bn.
B/200563	Rfn. W. J. Lowe ...	16th Bn.
P/1179	Actg.-Corpl. A. Negus	16th Bn.
S/27917	Actg.-Corpl. H. S. Pilbro	16th Bn.
S/15848	Actg.-Corpl. A. F. Sheehan	16th Bn.
S/9416	Rfn. T. Smith ...	16th Bn.
860	Sergt. H. G. Thompson	16th Bn.
S/15220	Rfn. J. Tindell ...	16th Bn.
P/795	Actg.-Corpl. S. C. Watler	16th Bn.
S/17202	Rfn. J. Wilmot ...	16th Bn.
B/201060	Rfn. A. E. Bennett	11th Bn.
B/200397	Rfn. J. C. Cross ...	11th Bn.
S/2095	Rfn. J. Fallon ...	10th Bn.
S/3185	Rfn. F. Glanville ...	11th Bn.
S/3010	Rfn. T. B. Hockney	10th Bn.
S/13295	Corpl. G. T. Kidd ...	10th Bn.
B/200400	Rfn. A. E. Lyon ...	11th Bn.
1522	Sergt. C. Ransted	2nd Bn.
B/200460	Rfn. A. F. Rolt	10th Bn.
S/1483	Sergt. R. B. Siddle	10th Bn.
8429	Sergt. A. G. Smith	2nd Bn.
S/5639	Rfn. C. T. Swift ...	11th Bn.
S/27556	Rfn. A. C. Avery ...	1st Bn.
S/10303	Actg.-Corpl. W. G. Goodacre	1st Bn.
B/203621	Sergt. P. C. Jacobs	1st Bn.
S/28274	Rfn. V. J. Marsh	1st Bn.
B/203484	Rfn. A. H. Mendes	1st Bn.
S/372	Rfn. W. T. Rout	8th Bn.
1929	Sergt. D. G. Wyatt	9th Bn.
1394	Rfn. J. R. Lambert	16th Bn.
S/27375	Rfn. A. Nash ...	13th Bn.
1007	Actg.-Sergt. G. Packer	16th Bn.

Military Medal—continued.

<i>Regt. No.</i>	<i>Rank and Name</i>	
S/9897	Actg.-Corpl. A. W. Quarterman ...	16th Bn.
S/27264	Rfn. Simmonds	16th Bn.
S/14857	Rfn. F. Styles	16th Bn.
B/200619	Rfn. C. Tilborn	16th Bn.
S/27297	Actg.-Sergt. S. W. Tomlin ...	16th Bn.
S/28829	Rfn. A. J. Williams	16th Bn.
S/2183	Corpl. H. W. Barham	11th Bn.
Z/1006	Rfn. J. Cox...	11th Bn.
Z/437	Sergt. F. Dent	10th Bn.
S/6767	Rfn. T. Gibson	2nd Bn.
S/13779	Rfn. J. C. G. Hanks	11th Bn.
B/450	Rfn. A. R. Jackson	10th Bn.
S/10861	Rfn. S. S. Looker	11th Bn.
S/10195	Rfn. F. T. Murphy	3rd Bn.
5493	Rfn. E. H. Rogers... ...	10th Bn.
S/5876	Sergt. W. Savill	10th Bn.
S/5269	Sergt. A. Smith	10th Bn.
305100	Rfn. J. A. Stone	1st Bn.
S/11488	Rfn. R. Whitaker	2nd Bn.
Z/2354	Rfn. J. Hughes	16th Bn.
31998	Rfn. C. Ball	2nd Bn.
S/18115	Rfn. A. Jackson	1st Bn.
S/24308	Actg.-Corpl. J. E. Jordan...	2nd Bn.
B/203482	Rfn. S. Marshall	1st Bn.
1220	Rfn. W. A. Phillips	1st Bn.
3878	Sergt. F. G. Waters	1st Bn.

* Those marked with an asterisk have become "non-effective through transfer, &c.," and their documents are not at the Rifle Record Office.

Meritorious Service Medal.

<i>Regt. No.</i>	<i>Rank and Name</i>	
6639	Supt. Clk. Qmr.-Sergt. E. Coates...	1st Bn.
B/203373	Corpl. C. E. Cooper	11th Bn.
Z/2694	Actg.-Corpl. W. H. Elmy...	1st Bn.
8423	Coy.-Qmr. Sergt. J. V. Leach ...	1st Bn.
B/2873	Sergt. E. C. Pope	8th Bn.
B/3504	Supt. Clk. Sergt.-Major M. Trippas	7th Bn.
7985	Coy.-Qmr.-Sergt. R. W. Mitchell...	—
S/3959	Sergt. T. H. Ladd	9th Bn.
S/8131	Sergt. A. Mitchell	12th Bn.
9040	Col.-Sergt. H. Pearson	1st Bn.
4625	Qmr.-Sergt. S. L. Richardson ...	3rd Bn.

Foreign Decorations.**"Croix de Guerre."** (French.)

<i>Regt. No.</i>	<i>Rank and Name</i>	<i>-</i>
7819	Rfn. Arthur Davis	3rd Bn.
2057	Actg.-Corpl. W. Brown	3rd Bn.
S/7535	Sergt. A. W. Ford	1st Bn.
B/3484	Rfn. G. H. Nash	7th Bn.
1857	Sergt. F. G. Peters	16th Bn.
8078	Actg.-Corpl. J. Ellingham	—
B/3505	Regt. Sergt.-Major C. Morgan ...	7th Bn.

Medaille Militaire. (French.)

S/8073	Sergt. A. J. Chitty	12th Bn.
S/2574	Sergt. A. K. Paterson	11th Bn.
618	Sergt. Baldwin	2nd Bn.
S/3937	Coy.-Sergt.-Major F. J. Oliver ...	7th Bn.
3450	Actg.-Sergt.-Major H. Wilkins ...	1st Bn.

Bronze Medal for Military Valour. (Italian.)

S/3981	Actg.-Corpl. C. A. Johnson ...	13th Bn.
S/2845	Corpl. A. Owen	11th Bn.
4784	Coy.-Sergt.-Major A. Veneer ...	3rd Bn.

OBITUARY, 1917.

CAPTAIN LORD MUNCASTER.

JOSLYN FRANCIS PENNINGTON, 5th Baron Muncaster, was the second son of Lowther Augustus John, 3rd Baron and Frances Catherine, daughter of Sir John Ramsden, Bart. He was born 25 December 1834 and was educated at Eton and was gazetted an Ensign on 11 January 1853 in the 90th Light Infantry. He became Lieutenant 13 October 1854 and served with his Regiment in the Crimea. He was one of the storming party in the attack on the Redan on 8 September 1855 and was given the Crimean Medal with clasp for Sebastopol and the Turkish Medal. He was promoted Captain 8 February 1856 and was placed on h.p. of the 90th on 10 November of the same year. On 4 September 1857 he was appointed to the Rifle Brigade and retired from the Service 1860. He subsequently served in the Cumberland Militia and Yorkshire Yeomanry, and was Colonel of the Cumberland Rifle Volunteers. Upon the death of his brother, Gamel Augustus Pennington, fourth Baron, in 1862 he succeeded to the Irish peerage of Muncaster. In 1878 he became Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland. From 1872 to 1880 he was M.P. (Conservative) for West Cumberland, and from 1885 to 1892 represented the Egremont Division of that County. On July 1898 he was created a Baron of the United Kingdom. Although his service in the Rifle Brigade was less than three years and, as

has been recorded, he subsequently belonged to the Auxiliary Forces for nigh twenty years, he was a very keen Rifleman and took the greatest interest in the Regiment and all its institutions. In conjunction with Colonel Moorsom he was one of those who formed the Rifle Brigade Dinner Club in 1870 and for many years he was Vice-President of it. He died at his home, Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass, Cumberland, on 30 March 1917. His younger brother and heir-presumptive, the Hon. Alan Pennington, who was a midshipman in H.M.S. *Bellerophon* in the attack on Sebastopol in 1854 and who afterwards served in the Rifle Brigade from 1855 to 1863, died on 14 June 1913. In consequence, the Barony now becomes extinct.

Lord Muncaster married in 1863 Constance Ann, second daughter of Edmund L'Estrange of Tynte, Co. Sligo, but there were no children of the marriage. In 1870 he was travelling in Greece with Lady Muncaster and on 11 April they joined a party from the British, French, Austrian and Italian Legations at Athens to visit the plains of Marathon. Although guarded by gendarmes they were attacked by brigands who shot two of the escort and overpowered the remainder, taking all the party prisoners. Lady Muncaster and another lady with her children were subsequently released, but the brigands demanded £25,000 ransom and a free pardon and after four days decided to send one of their prisoners to Athens to arrange matters. Lots were drawn as to who should go and the choice fell on Mr. Frederick Grantham Vyner. He, however, was unmarried and most chivalrously insisted on Lord Muncaster taking his place. Before he left, the brigands declared that if they were pursued or attacked they would murder all their hostages. Lord Muncaster pro-

ceeded to Athens and although the British Envoy there urged the Greek authorities to pay the ransom and thus secure the safety of the prisoners, the Government sent out a body of troops to capture the brigands. The latter, hearing of the approach of the troops, retreated with their prisoners into the hills and a few days later murdered them all in cold blood. The victims included Mr. Vyner, Hon. Edward Herbert, Count de Boye, Secretary to the Italian Legation and five others. The murderers were eventually shot down or rounded up and five were executed. According to the *Times* Correspondent at Athens more than twenty brigands were executed within a short time of this terrible tragedy.

ALEXANDER GORDON RUSSELL ESQRE.

ALEXANDER GORDON RUSSELL was the eldest son of the late General Lord Alexander George Russell,¹ the fifth son of the sixth Duke of Bedford and of Anne Emily, daughter of Sir Leonard Worsley Holmes, Bart. He was born 11 July 1854 and was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst and was gazetted a sub-lieutenant in the 74th Highlanders on 13 June 1874 and transferred to the Rifle Brigade on 26 August following. He joined the 1st Battalion and in 1877 was appointed A.D.C. on the Staff of his father who was then G.O.C. the South-Eastern District at Dover, and held that post until 1880. On 30 November 1881 he retired

¹ We take this opportunity of correcting two minor errors in the last issue of the CHRONICLE.

Lord Alexander's second name was George (as here given and *not* Gordon). Also he commanded the 1st Battalion from 17 December 1858 until 6 March 1871 (*not* until 6 March 1868), his promotion to Major-General having been *antedated* three years.

from the Service. Between 1882 and 1888 he served with the 7th (Militia) Battalion as a Captain. In 1888 he, in partnership with G. H. Pember, Esqr. hunted the Vyne and after three or four seasons he took on the Mastership alone and hunted them up to 1896. He did a great deal for the Hunt and upon resigning his post was presented with an address by the members. He was a keen and useful cricketer and played a great deal for the Greenjackets. He died on 4 June 1917 from the results of a severe fall.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL B. F. ALEXANDER.

BOYD FRANCIS ALEXANDER was the third son of Boyd Alexander, Esq., of Ballochmyle, N.B., and was born in 1834. He was educated at Harrow and was gazetted to the Regiment on 11 June 1852. He was promoted Lieutenant 25 August 1854 and served with the 1st Battalion in Turkey but did not accompany it to the Crimea. He was promoted Captain 23 March and upon the third Battalion being restored in 1855 was posted to it and proceeded with it to India and served throughout the Mutiny, being present at the final battle of Cawnpore and the Siege and Capture of Lucknow. Later he took part in the Campaign in Oudh and the action of Nawabgunge. At the attack on Fort Birwah on 21 September 1858 Alexander led the storming party which, crossing a deep ditch, escaladed by means of ladders a rampart some thirty feet high. Alexander was slightly wounded in two places and one officer and three Riflemen were killed and twenty-seven wounded. For his conduct on this occasion he was mentioned in General Barker's despatches as deserving of "the greatest credit." He received the Indian Mutiny

Medal with clasp for Lucknow. On 23 July 1871 he was given a brevet Majority and ten years later on 22 February 1871 was promoted to a Regimental Majority. He served with the 1st Battalion in Canada (186— to 1872) and took part in the suppression of the Fenian Raid in 1870 (Canadian Medal and Clasp). On 21 March 1872 he was made a brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and he retired from the Army on 11 September 1872. He died at his home at Cranbrook, Kent, on 19 August 1917. Colonel Alexander married in 1865 Mary, daughter of the late David Wilson, Esq. His eldest son Boyd was for some years in the Regiment (1900-1903) and was famous as an African Explorer and Ornithologist. He was the first to navigate Lake Chad and was the discoverer of the vast waterway across Africa from the Niger to the Nile. Two of Colonel Alexander's sons are now serving in France, one of them with the Regiment.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. T. BUNBURY.

CHARLES THOMAS BUNBURY was the youngest son of the late Henry Mill Bunbury, Esq., of West Hill, Wandsworth, and was born 3 March 1836. He was educated at Ushaw College, Durham and at Munich University and was gazetted to the Regiment 2 February 1855 and became a Lieutenant on 8 June of the same year. He joined the 1st Battalion in the Crimea after the Fall of Sebastopol and served there for nine months. On 30 April 1861 he was promoted Captain and on 28 May 1874 he was granted a brevet Majority. He was promoted substantive Major on 20 April 1878 and Lieutenant Colonel 1 July 1881 and retired 19 April 1882 with the honorary rank of Colonel. Throughout the

whole of his service with the exception of a few months with the Embassy at Berlin he was with the 1st Battalion and served in Canada with it for over eight years. In 1866 he took part in the suppression of the Fenian Raid receiving the Canadian Medal and Clasp. He died at Winchester on 4 October 1917 after a very long illness. Colonel Bunbury was ever most active and energetic in promoting everything connected with the Regiment and in conjunction with Colonel Lord Alexander Russell he assisted in 1867 in starting the first Regimental Dinner ever held in London. He was also among those who started the Rifleman's Aid Society at Winchester in 1884, and also the "Green-jackets" Club in 1885. When the Riflemen's Cottages at Winchester were first proposed he worked hard to make the scheme a success. He married in 1875 Harriot Emily Dundas, sister of the third Earl and the first Marquis of Zetland and had four sons, all of whom have served during the present War, the second, in the Northumberland Fusiliers, having been killed in action in April 1917.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HON. E. NOEL.

EDWARD NOEL was the second son of the second Earl of Gainsborough and of Lady Ida Harriet Augusta, daughter of the sixteenth Earl of Erroll, and was born 28 April 1852. He was gazetted Sub-Lieutenant in the Regiment 15 May 1872 and joined the 2nd Battalion. He was promoted Lieutenant, dated 15 May 1872, and accompanied the 2nd Battalion to Ashantee in November 1873 and took part in the march to Coomassie, receiving the medal and clasp. In 1874 he went to Gibraltar with the 2nd Battalion and in 1876 he obtained a

transfer to the 4th Battalion in India and served with it in the Jowaki Expedition of 1877-78 and was granted the medal and clasp. He was promoted Captain, 20 August 1880 and posted to the 1st Battalion and served with it in the Burmese Expedition of 1885-88 receiving two more clasps to his Indian General Service Medal, of "1885-87" and "1887-89." He was promoted Major 12 April 1890 and Lieutenant-Colonel on h.p., 9 May 1898. On 28 January 1899 he was appointed D.A.A.G. in Ceylon, which post he held until 10 March 1902 when he was placed on h.p. During the many years he served in India, Burmah and Ceylon he acquired an intimate knowledge of Oriental languages. He retired from the Army on 10 March 1907. After his retirement he lived at Dumfries House, Cumnock, Ayrshire (one of the Marquis of Bute's houses) and worked at sorting and classifying the papers of Lord Hastings, Viceroy of India, belonging to Lord Bute. Upon the War breaking out in 1914 he offered his services to the Censor Department at the War Office where his knowledge of no less than seven languages enabled him to do most useful work. He died in London on 9 November, very unexpectedly, from heart-failure after a few days' influenza.

The Editor who knew him well can testify to his remarkable and versatile gifts. He was probably one of the most reserved and taciturn of men and in consequence did not always earn the appreciation he deserved. His powers of rapidly learning a language were abnormal and led to the saying that "he knew how to keep silence in a dozen languages." It was said in the 2nd Battalion that on the way out to Ashantee he mastered the local dialect but that on landing on the Gold Coast he found he had learnt the wrong one—an

easy matter in such a polyglot region. It is within the writer's personal knowledge that when the 2nd Battalion landed at Gibraltar in November 1874 he already had at his command quite a working knowledge of Spanish, which all his brother officers lacked entirely. He wrote on various subjects and in all showed no small amount of deep research and much thought. In 1889 he brought out a small book on the "Science of Metrology, or Natural Weights and Measures." This book was practically a challenge to the Metric System and as such was naturally a subject beyond the ordinary British reader, save among mathematicians. Another book "Gustaf Adolf, the Father of Modern Warfare," published in 1905 was excellent and had the very rare fault of being far too short. It showed however how well the great Swede had understood the fundamental principles alike of strategy and tactics and with what prescience he had foreseen their impending evolution necessary to adapt them to the developments of modern warfare. Few people who knew Edward Noel were aware that under an apparently fragile frame he possessed a great store of energy as well as remarkable endurance. He made many venturesome journeys and long expeditions in mountainous countries, of which he from time to time sent accounts to the CHRONICLE. So far back as 1889 he travelled from India via the Persian Gulf, Baghdad, Mosul to Constantinople, no easy matter thirty years ago, and in 1891 he visited the Pindari Glacier. A few years later he ascended Mont Blanc and the Matterhorn, and in 1909 went to Sweden to indulge in ski-running and later made a journey across the Norwegian snowfields. In these and on many other occasions he showed that he possessed good nerve and physical powers.

CAPTAIN E. K. B. TIGHE.

EDWARD KENRICK BUNBURY TIGHE was the second son of Colonel Frederick Tighe of Woodstock, Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny and Lady Kathleen daughter of the fourth Earl of Bessborough and was born in 1864 and educated at Harrow, Trinity College, Cambridge and at Sandhurst. He was gazetted to the Regiment on 4 October 1884. He served with the 1st Battalion in Burmah receiving the medal and two clasps. On 23 November he exchanged into the Grenadier Guards and retired from the Army July 1893. Upon the War breaking out he rejoined the Regiment and served at the Rifle Depot for three years but was invalided in October 1917. He died very suddenly at his home, Winkfield Lodge, Wimbledon in December 1917.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

2ND LIEUTENANT T. V. TYRWHITT-DRAKE.

THOMAS VICTOR TYRWHITT-DRAKE was the eldest son of Arthur Tyrwhitt-Drake Esqr. of Aldon, Yeovil and previously of Holnest Park, Sherborne. He was born in 1897 and was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, joining the R.M.C. at Easter, 1915. He was gazetted to the 5th (Reserve) Battalion of the Regiment on 24 November of the same year and went to France in July 1916. He was killed by a shell which burst at his feet on 29 January 1917. At the time of his death he was in temporary command of a Company.

2ND LIEUTENANT R. E. VERNÈDE.

ROBERT ERNEST VERNÈDE was born in 1887 and was educated at St. Paul's School and St. John's College, Oxford. On leaving Oxford he took to writing as a profession and wrote several novels among them *The Pursuit of Mr. Favel*. He wrote two books of travel sketches—*An Ignorant in India* and a book on Canada. He also wrote various poems, some of considerable merit, among these *England to the Sea* and *To Our Fallen*. On the outbreak of the war, he enlisted, being then 37 years of age, in the Public Schools Battalion and was granted a commission in the Rifle Brigade in May 1915. He went out to France in November 1915 and was wounded on the Somme in September 1916 and sent to England. He went out for a second time in December, 1916 and was

mortally wounded on 8 April 1917, dying the following day in his 42nd year. A small volume of his letters from the Front to his wife has appeared; in these it is at once interesting and gratifying to see how, during his brief service, he had acquired the greatest affection and pride in the Regiment.

CAPTAIN (Acting) G. L. JACKSON.

GEOFFREY LAIRD JACKSON was the eldest son of Colonel G. M. Jackson of Clay Cross Hall, Derbyshire, and was born in 1894, and educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford. At Harrow he played cricket for the Eleven in 1911, 1912 and 1913, being Captain in 1913. He was also in the Football Eleven in 1912. He represented the School at rackets in 1912 and 1913, and he was the "school officer" of the O.T.C. in 1912 and 1913. He was only up at Balliol one year, but in the University matches of 1914 he was twelfth man for Oxford. On several occasions he played cricket for Derbyshire. He was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the Special Reserve (on probation) on 5 August 1914, and went out to France in October and joined the 1st Battalion. He served throughout the winter of 1914-15 and after the second battle of Ypres in May 1915 he was invalided home, but returned to the Front in December following. He was mentioned in despatches in January 1916 and was made an Acting Captain. He served throughout the year 1916 and was killed in the heavy fighting on 9 April 1917.



LIEUT.-COLONEL C. F. PRETOR-PINNEY, D.S.O.

Commanding 13th (Service) Battalion, Rifle Brigade.

Died of Wounds, 28 April 1917.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. PRETOR-PINNEY, D.S.O.

CHARLES FREDERICK PRETOR-PINNEY of Fairfield House, Saxmundham, Suffolk was the eldest son of the late Frederick W. Pinney, Esq. of Somerton Erleigh, Somerset, and was born 9 June 1864. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge and was gazetted Lieutenant from the Militia on 15 November and appointed to the Rifle Brigade and joined the 3rd Battalion at Aldershot. He proceeded with it to Gibraltar in 1885 and subsequently served with it in Egypt (1887-88) at the Cape (1888-89) and in India (1889-92). He was promoted to Captain 11 October 1893 and on 1 August 1894 was appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers and held that post until 31 December 1897 when he retired from the Service. In 1897 he assumed the additional name of Pretor. Soon after the war in South Africa began he was appointed Major in the 7th (Militia) Battalion of the Regiment. He was acting Adjutant of it from 29 March 1900 to 11 July 1901 and Second-in-command. Upon the 4th Battalion being ordered to South Africa he was attached to it on 16 December 1901 and served with it until the end of the war, receiving the Queen's South African Medal with three clasps. Shortly after his return to England he resigned his commission in the Militia.

When the European War broke out Major Pretor-Pinney at once applied to be employed with his old Regiment and on 14 September 1914 was appointed a Captain (the rank he held when he retired from the Regiment) in the 11th (Service) Battalion then forming at Aldershot. He was almost at once promoted Major and a month later, on 14 October he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and appointed to command the 13th

(Service) Battalion. On 29 July 1915 he proceeded to France with his Battalion and saw much service with it. On 10 July 1916 he was wounded in the Battle on the Somme and invalided to England. On 5 November he applied to rejoin his Battalion but was ordered on home duty for six weeks.

On 27 December 1916 he was placed in charge of the Rifle Records Office at Winchester, a post which he held until 21 February 1917. On 27 February he returned to France and resumed command of his Battalion. He was wounded very severely at the Battle of Arras on 23 April. The 13th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, as also the 13th Battalion of the King's Royal Rifles (according to the statement of a General who was present) were the *first* troops to enter the town of Monchy, which they held for some hours until relieved. On 28 April he died of his wounds at the Casualty Clearing Station and was buried in the Command Cemetery at Aubigny.

In 1894 he married Phyllis Julia eldest daughter of the late Vincent Stuckey, Esq. of Hill House, Langport.

LIEUTENANT (TEMP. CAPTAIN) A. R. BUXTON.

ANDREW RICHARD BUXTON was the third son of John Henry Buxton, Esq., of Edsneye, Herts. He was born 19 August 1879 and was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. After leaving Cambridge he went into a bank and upon the War breaking out he enlisted in September in the Public Schools Corps. He was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the 6th (Reserve) Battalion 22 January 1915, and went to France in the following July and joined the 3rd Battalion. He was made a temporary Captain in September 1916 and

commanded his Company thenceforward. On 7 June when the Messines Ridge was captured he brought up the ration and carrying parties and set to work to wire the positions and later on was struck by a bullet and died in a few minutes.

At Trinity he took his degree in Zoology; he was always a keen student of natural history, especially of ornithology and was a good shot and fisherman. As a trainer of Labrador retrievers he was most successful, winning many trials with his famous dog "Hunsdon Zulu," culminating in 1910 with the Championship at the International Gun-dog League retriever trials. Two years later he gave a fine exhibition of his skill as a retriever trainer with "Hunsdon Zenith."

2ND-LIEUTENANT HON. A. E. G. A. KEPPEL.

ALBERT EDWARD GEORGE ARNOLD KEPPEL was the fourth son of the eighth Earl of Albemarle and Lady Gertrude Lucia Egerton, only child of the first Earl Egerton of Tatton. He was born in 1898 and educated at Eton and Sandhurst and was gazetted to the Regiment on 20 October 1915—and later on joined a Battalion in France.

On 31 July 1917 when leading his platoon during a counter-attack before which the enemy were retiring, Lieutenant Keppel ran forward through the scrub with a Lewis gun in pursuit of some Germans and was shot dead. In a report of his death it was said that "the ground where he fell was never really held by us—he was so far ahead at the time." "Thus he died as he had lived, a Rifleman *sans peur et sans reproche*."

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. C. MACLACHLAN, D.S.O.

RONALD CAMPBELL MACLACHLAN was the fourth son of the late Archibald Neil Campbell MacLachlan, Esq., of Newton Valence and was born 24 July 1872 and educated at Eton and Sandhurst. He was gazetted to the Regiment on 8 July 1893 and was promoted Lieutenant on 27 November 1895. He served with the 3rd Battalion in India and later was with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa, where he took part in the Defence of Ladysmith, being severely wounded on 6 January at Wagon Hill. He was present at the action of Laing's Nek in January 1900 and the subsequent operations in the Transvaal. Later, at Bergendal, he did good service with the machine-guns. For his services he was mentioned in despatches (*Gazette*, 10 September 1901) and received the Queen's Medal and three clasps. He was promoted Captain 24 April 1900 and was later on posted to the 3rd Battalion in India. He took part in the Thibet Expedition of 1904 as a special service officer, receiving the medal.

On 1 February 1908 he was appointed adjutant of Volunteers and six months later was made adjutant of the Officers Training Corps at Oxford and held that post until 30 September 1911. Here he did excellent service and on the termination of his appointment the Honorary Degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. In June 1914 he was appointed to the Command of the Oxford O.T.C. with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and commanded the officers' camp at Churn for a month, where 500 men from the Universities were in training at the time when war was declared. In the following month he assisted to raise and train the 8th (Service) Battalion and took it

out to France in May 1915. He was severely wounded at Ypres in December 1915. On 15 June 1915 he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and for his services he was granted the D.S.O. in May 1916. He returned to France in November 1916 and on 7 January 1917 was appointed Brigadier-General. On 11 August 1917 whilst visiting the trenches under his charge he was shot at and killed instantaneously by a German sniper.

His Divisional General wrote strongly on "the services he had rendered during the battles on the Scarpe," and how "he commanded his brigade at Monchy on 9th to 11th April, with great success. . . . We wondered how it was possible for the Germans to have let his men get to the summit of the ridge where there was not a blade of cover. It was his personal example and personal influence only that did it. He was right up to the front, almost in the front line . . . the Army has lost a fine leader with tremendous personality. . . .

"In his Regiment he was beloved, and the large number who attended his funeral was eloquent testimony of the esteem in which he was held by all. But his influence counts much further than his Regiment, and there must be almost hundreds of Oxford men who are under a great obligation to him for having taught them the duties of an officer."

CAPTAIN W. M. V. BANBURY.

WILLIAM MICHAEL V. BANBURY was born in 1885 and educated at Eton, and was gazetted to the Regiment on 23 May 1906, and joined the 4th Battalion then in Malta. He became Lieutenant 24 March 1910 and resigned his commission on 23 November 1912 going on the Reserve of Officers. Upon the War breaking out

he was, on 14 September 1914 made a Temporary Captain in the 11th (Service) Battalion then forming.

He went to France with his Battalion in the summer of 1915, and on 17 August 1917 when advancing with his Company under a very heavy shell-fire, he tried to place a wounded Rifleman under cover and whilst doing so was struck by a shell and killed instantly.

His Commanding Officer wrote: "He did splendidly on July 31st. . . . The success we gained on the 31st was largely due to his gallant leading."

CAPTAIN H. C. ROUND, D.S.O., M.C.

HAROLD CECIL ROUND was the youngest son of Francis R. Round, Esq., C.M.G. (formerly of the Colonial Office), of Witham, Essex, and was born in 1896. He was educated at Marlborough (where he was a cadet lieutenant of the School O.T.C.), and at Worcester College, Oxford.

He was gazetted to the 6th (Reserve) Battalion on 4 December 1915 and joined the Regiment in France in August 1916 and in his first month's service won the M.C. In May 1917 he was awarded the D.S.O. A fine record for ten months' service in the field. Later on he was promoted Captain. He was killed on 24 August by a shell early in the action, aged 21.

CAPTAIN J. W. EGERTON-GREEN.

JOHN WILLIAM EGERTON-GREEN was the eldest and only surviving son of the late Claude Egerton-Green, Esq. of East Hill House, Colchester and of Mrs. Egerton-Green of Broadmead, Woolton Hill, Newbury, and was born in 1892.

He was educated at Eton and at Brasenose College, Oxford where he coxed the College Eight in 1911 and 1912. He took his B.A. in June 1913 and M.A. in 1914.

On leaving Oxford he went into Messrs. Barclay's Bank. He joined the Essex Yeomanry in 1913 and left with it for France in November 1914 and took part in the second battle of Ypres. He returned to England in 1915 and was given a regular Commission as Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, dated 15 March 1915. On 1 October he went to France again but was taken seriously ill at Rouen and was in hospital till the end of the year, when he was sent to London and had two serious operations. By November 1916 he was well enough to take up a Staff appointment in France. On 1 January 1917 he was promoted Captain in the Regiment and on 25 June following rejoined the 1st Battalion at the front. On 5 October when advancing in an attack, he received a severe bullet wound in the right thigh, which necessitated the amputation of his leg; he died on 9 October, aged 25. Captain Egerton-Green was a good cricketer and had played for the M.C.C., the Eton Ramblers, the Colchester and East Essex and the Gentlemen of Essex.

CAPTAIN AND ADJUTANT T. H. HENDERSON, M.C.

THOMAS HARVEY HENDERSON was born 1895 and was educated at Winchester. He was gazetted in December 1914 and formed a Battalion in France. In February 1915 he was severely wounded and was awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry, in May 1917 he was mentioned in despatches and in August 1917 he

was given a bar to his M.C. He was killed on 30 November, aged 21.

His elder brother Lieutenant (Temporary Captain) Andrew William Henderson who also was in the Regiment was killed on 1 July 1916 on the Somme.

MAJOR (TEMP. LT.-COLONEL) J. W. MAXWELL, D.S.O., M.C.

JOHN WINDHAM MAXWELL was the eldest son of the late John Maxwell Esq., and was born 1 August 1881. He was educated at Marlborough and at Keble College, Oxford. He went out to Ceylon and was in business there but happened to be on leave in England when the War broke out. He was now 33 years of age but he at once enlisted in the Somerset Light Infantry and after a few days was gazetted a 2nd Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, dated 9 September 1914 and joined the 7th (Service) Battalion (then forming) at Aldershot. On 12 November he was promoted to Lieutenant. He went out to France as signalling officer with the 7th Battalion in May 1915 and for his gallantry at the Battle of Hooge was promoted in the field to Captain by his Commanding Officer (dated 11 August 1915). In the King's Birthday Honours List of June 1916 he was granted the Military Cross "for his untiring work since the foundation of the Battalion and for his exemplary and distinguished efforts since the Battalion came abroad." On 12 June 1916 he was promoted Major. Soon after this he was given a Regular Commission as Captain in the Berkshire Regiment. Later, he was transferred to the Rifle Brigade (Regular Army), to date from 1 July 1916. He was mentioned in despatches 13 November 1916. On 10 September 1917 he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel (to date

from the 24th). Hitherto he had served continuously with the 7th Battalion, Rifle Brigade. He was now sent to take temporary command of the 8th (Service) Battalion of the King's Royal Rifles. On 7 November he was mentioned in despatches for a second time. On 3 December 1917 he went out to reconnoitre with an Orderly and was struck by a fragment from a stray star-shell near Passchendaele. The Brigadier of the 41st Brigade found him lying wounded and he was brought in, but died next day. In the New Year's Honours *Gazette* for January 1918 he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order "for great gallantry, coolness and initiative on several occasions, notably during the Battle of Arras, April 1917 where at a critical moment he showed sound judgment and a power of leadership of the highest order. By his cheerful manner, great organizing power, ability and high personal example, Major Maxwell has been of very great value to the Battalion as Second-in-Command during the period under review."

There can be no question but that he was an exceptionally fine and gallant soldier. A Memoir of him, written by an Officer who served with him, will be found in another part of this volume.

CAPTAIN T. V. HUNTER.

THOMAS VICARS HUNTER was the youngest of the two sons of H. C. V. Hunter, Esq., of Abermarlais Park, Llangattock, Carmarthenshire and the Hon. Edith Florence Denise, only daughter of the twelfth Baron Dormer. He was born 1897 and was educated at Eton, which he left on the outbreak of War, and went to Sandhurst. He was gazetted to the Regiment 23

December 1914. In January 1915 he was very severely injured and after many months in hospital lost a leg. He was employed for some time at the War Office and was eventually passed fit for home service and in November 1915 joined a Reserve Battalion of the Regiment in England. Early in 1917 he was attached to the Royal Flying Corps and went to the Front in June as a pilot, being promoted to Flight Commander in October.

He was killed in action on 5 December when engaged in an aerial fight, aged 20.

On 14 December, his name appeared in the *Gazette* as promoted to Captain in the Rifle Brigade.

**ROLL OF OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE
REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION OR DIED OF
WOUNDS DURING 1917.**

(Compiled by Major J. C. Duff, late R.B.)

			1917.
Vickers	...	T/2nd Lieut. E. L.	8 Jan.
Spanton	...	T/2nd Lieut. J. W.	13 "
Churchyard*	...	T/Capt. A. S.	28 "
Beale	...	T/2nd Lieut. C. C.	29 "
Tyrwhitt-Drake	...	2nd Lieut. T. V.	29 "
Vaunstone*	...	2nd Lieut. C. D. H.	7 Feb.
Bott...	...	2nd Lieut. G.	9 "
Siordet	...	2nd Lieut. G. C., M.C.	9 "
MacLehose	...	T/Lieut. J. C.	14 "
Southgate	...	T/2nd Lieut. C. E.	18 "
Urry	...	T/2nd Lieut. R. T.	19 "
Heap	...	T/2nd Lieut. W. H.	25 "
Cates	...	T/2nd Lieut. G. E., W.C.	9 Mar.
Purcell	...	T/2nd Lieut. S. J.	26 "
White	...	2nd Lieut. G. W.	1 April.
Bradby	...	T/Capt. D. E.	9 "
Vernède	...	2nd Lieut. R. E.	9 "
Jackson	...	A/Capt. G. L.	9 "
Spencer	...	2nd Lieut. A. M.	9 "
Schiff	...	2nd Lieut. A. S. B.	9 "
Bowyer	...	T/Capt. J. W.	10 "
Stokes	...	2nd Lieut. P. D.	10 "
Anstey	...	T/2nd Lieut. H.	10 "
Hobday	...	T/2nd Lieut. W. E.	11 "
Patterson	...	2nd Lieut. R. A.	12 "
Ramsay	...	T/Lieut. J. M.	14 "
Howell	...	2nd Lieut. A. W.	15 "
Wellard	...	T/2nd Lieut. G. G.	15 "
Foreshew	...	T/2nd Lieut. H. J. H.	15 "
Holland	...	2nd Lieut. A. L.	21 "
Rae ...	...	T/2nd Lieut. A. I.	23 "

Officers who died of sickness marked thus *.

Rhys	...	...	T/2nd Lieut. W. L. T.	...	24 April
Munro	...	...	2nd Lieut. M. S.	...	26 "
Pretor-Pinney	...	...	Lieut.-Col. C. F.	...	28 "
Dalgontte	...	...	T/2nd Lieut. G. C.	...	3 May.
House	...	...	2nd Lieut. M. H.	...	3 "
<i>Magauly</i>	...	...	T/Lieut.-Col. <i>V. A. C. de C.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i> (6th Dgns.) (attd.)	10	"
Cossar	...	...	T/2nd Lieut. N. T.	...	15 "
Pidsley	...	...	2nd Lieut. H. G.	...	21 "
Basham	...	...	2nd Lieut. R. O.	...	31 "
Davies	...	...	T/Lieut. L.	...	3 June.
Lawson*	...	...	2nd Lieut. A. C.	...	6 "
Buxton	...	...	Lieut. A. R.	...	7 "
Hindmarsh*	...	...	2nd Lieut. G. E. S.	...	7 "
Brufton	...	...	2nd Lieut. H. C. (R.F.C.)	...	8 July.
Churcher	...	...	T/2nd Lieut. E. (R.F.C.)	...	14 "
Patey	...	...	A/Capt. E.	...	31 "
Adam	...	...	T/2nd Lieut. P., <i>M.C.</i>	...	31 "
Barrett	...	...	T/2nd Lieut. A. J.	...	31 "
Chapman	...	...	2nd Lieut. L. O.	...	31 "
Field	...	...	T/2nd Lieut. W. C.	...	31 "
Hill	...	...	T/2nd Lieut. W. S.	...	31 "
Hillman	...	...	2nd Lieut. L. H.	...	31 "
Jackson	...	...	2nd Lieut. G. H.	...	31 "
Northcroft	...	...	2nd Lieut. P. W. C.	...	31 "
Johnson	...	...	T/2nd Lieut. F. B.	...	31 "
Keppel	...	...	Lieut. Hon. A. E. G. A.	...	31 "
Martin	...	...	A/Capt. W. A.	...	3 August.
MacLachlan	...	...	Lieut.-Col. R. C., <i>D.S.O.</i>	...	11 "
Martin	...	...	T/Lieut. G. E.	...	14 "
Edwards	...	...	T/Capt. B. W.	...	14 "
Curnoch	...	...	2nd Lieut. G. A.	...	14 "
Hemmant	...	...	T/Lieut. M.	...	14 "
Irvine	...	...	Capt. C. K.	...	14 "
Buckworth	...	...	T/Lieut. W.	...	14 "
Chapman	...	...	2nd Lieut. M. G. H.	...	14 "
Moore	...	...	T/2nd Lieut. R.	...	15 "
Mackeson	...	...	2nd Lieut. C.	...	16 "
Banbury	...	...	Capt. W. M. V.	...	17 "
Morris	...	...	T/2nd Lieut. G. H.	...	17 "

Robinson	...	... T/2nd Lieut. R. H.	... 23	August
Round	...	... Capt. H. C., D.S.O., M.C.	... 23	"
Thistlewood	...	... T/2nd Lieut. P.	... 24	"
Wines	...	... T/2nd Lieut. W. W.	... 24	"
Savill	...	... T/2nd Lieut. J. E.	... 24	"
Hosler	...	... T/2nd Lieut. A. E.	... 26	"
Messenger	...	... T/Capt. W. C.	... 16	Sept.
Cochrane	...	... T/2nd Lieut. G.	... 19	"
Risley	...	... T/Capt. N. B.	... 20	"
Abbott	...	... 2nd Lieut. J. G.	... 20	"
Ayres	...	... T/2nd Lieut. C.	... 20	"
Brand	...	... T/2nd Lieut. P. A. E.	... 20	"
Chapman	...	... T/2nd Lieut. W. H.	... 20	"
Frankau	...	... Lieut. P. E.	...	—
Mason	...	... 2nd Lieut. W. J.	... 20	Sept.
Gordon	...	... T/2nd Lieut. S. G.	... 20	"
Hopkin	...	... T/2nd Lieut. R. T.	... 20	"
Hugh-Jones	...	... 2nd Lieut. K. H.	... 20	"
Cooke	...	... T/2nd Lieut. C. H.	... 21	"
Siebert	...	... T/2nd Lieut. S. P.	... 21	"
Backus	...	... T/Capt. A. R., M.C.	... 22	"
Ingram	...	... T/2nd Lieut. H. J.	... 22	"
Gamble	...	... T/2nd Lieut. G.	... 23	"
Jeffery	...	... 2nd Lieut. C. L.	... 23	"
Matheson	...	... 2nd Lieut. C. B.	... 23	"
Palmer	...	... T/2nd Lieut. J. W.	... 25	"
Nixon*	...	... Capt. M. A.	... 26	"
Heald	...	... 2nd Lieut. D.	...	4 Oct.
Chamberlain	...	... T/Lieut. C. J.	...	6 "
Jeffery	...	... T/2nd Lieut. W.	...	7 "
Egerton-Green	...	... Capt. J. W.	...	9 "
Leetham	...	... A/Capt. R.	...	12 "
Greenup	...	... 2nd Lieut. J. B.	...	13 "
Krolik	...	... T/Capt. E., M.C.	...	23 "
Montague	...	... Lieut. P. D.	...	29 "
Lowson	...	... Lieut. C. P. F. (R.F.C.)	...	3 Nov.
Haden	...	... 2nd Lieut. F. H.	...	4 "
McCormick	...	... 2nd Lieut. W. J. (attd.)	...	8 "
Allen	...	... T/2nd Lieut. V. F.	...	17 "
Mackie	...	... T/Lieut. H.	...	18 "

Tyndall ...	... T/2nd Lieut. A. G.	... 18 Nov.
Woodward ...	... T/2nd Lieut. A. F. A.	... 18 "
Lane ...	... T/Capt. A. B. ...	... 20 "
Hill ...	... T/2nd Lieut. W. H.	... 20 "
Mackworth*	... T/Lieut. A. C. P. ...	... 25 "
Eldmanns ...	... T/2nd Lieut. C. S. ...	... 30 "
Henderson ...	... Capt. T. H. ...	... 30 "
Brooker ...	... T/2nd Lieut. J. ...	... 2 Dec.
Hogg ...	... T/2nd Lieut. J. K. ...	... 2 "
Rathliff ...	... 2nd Lieut. E. F. ...	... 2 "
Baldock ...	... T/Lieut. T. A. ...	... 3 "
Maxwell ...	... Major and T/Lieut.-Col. J., <i>D.S.O., M.C.</i>	4 "
Hunter ...	... Capt. T. V. (R.F.C.)	... 5 "
Crough*	... T/Lieut. R. S. M. ...	... 5 "
Spurling ...	... Capt. F. E. ...	... 6 "
Buckley ...	... T/Capt. J. M., <i>M.C.</i>	... 23 "
Booth ...	... T/2nd Lieut. W. (R.F.C.)...	28 "

RIFLE BRIGADE PRISONERS OF WAR HELP FUND.

THERE has been a popular belief that the Government has taken over the work of the Rifle Brigade Prisoners of War Help Fund. It is most important that it should be known that *this is not the case*, and that the Rifle Brigade Fund gets *no official or outside assistance whatever* except in an emergency from the Central Prisoners of War Committee, which is a branch of the Red Cross Society. This, as everybody knows, is supported by *voluntary* contributions.

Hence the demand for funds to help our men who are Prisoners of War is as great as ever, in fact, far *greater* than ever, for owing to the set-back in March 1918, the number has been increased.

The present cost for *each man* is £3 7s. 6d. for *four weeks* (parcels and bread). The expenses at present are exceptionally high. The general arrangements of the Committee of the Rifle Brigade Fund have been altered since the last issue of the CHRONICLE, and the duties recast as follows:—

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th BATTALIONS. 10th BATTALION.

Hon. Secretary :—

Mrs. JOHN BURNETT-STUART,
Selborne Lodge, Winchester.

Hon. Secretary —

The Honble. Mrs. Arthur
SOMERSET,
8, Stratford Place, W.

7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th BATTALIONS.

Hon. Secretaries —

MRS. TOM MORRIS,
Mrs. WALTER STEWART,
Miss NOWELL SALMON,
71, Ecclestone Square, S.W. 1.

From innumerable statements of returned prisoners of war and from other sources, it is clear that the Germans continue to maltreat and starve their unfortunate prisoners in the most infamous manner. Hence the great importance of the work being carried on by the Rifle Brigade Prisoners of War Fund.

The Regiment owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Committee of the Fund for their work and especially to the ladies who carry out the onerous and incessant labours as Honorary Secretaries in charge of the prisoners of the various Battalions.

Funds are urgently needed.

CONCERT AT THE RITZ HOTEL.

On 4 December 1917, a concert in aid of the Fund was held at the Ritz Hotel. H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief was present and there was a good attendance. After deducting expenses, about £250 was cleared for the Fund.

The Concert was organized and arranged by Major Harry Sturgis.

BAZAAR AND FLORAL FÊTE AT WINCHESTER.

A CHILDREN's Bazaar and Fête was organized to take place at Winchester on 27 June 1918. The idea originated with the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Somerset who, as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, was the prime mover and organizer of the whole matter and who worked with amazing energy to make it the success it undoubtedly was. In this she was most ably and enthusiastically supported by many ladies connected with the Regiment.

The Fête was held in the beautiful grounds of the old Wolvesey Palace at Winchester, the Bazaar stalls being on the ground-floor of the Church House. Fortunately the weather was gloriously fine. One of the most striking features of the Bazaar was the arrangement of the stalls (of which there were seven) presided over by children of officers of the Rifle Brigade, each stall having its own particular "colours." Not only were the young stall-holders dressed in these colours but also the floral decorations and the wares on sale were of similar shades, producing a very pretty effect. At 3 o'clock there was an excellent Concert where Miss Jelly d'Aranyi and Mr. Arthur Williams performed and later, the children from the Rifle Depot, all clad in Kate Greenaway costumes, "plaited

the Maypole"—an extremely pretty sight—made especially so by the picturesque surrounding of the old ruins. There were many excellent side-shows which included some novelties, as well as several old friends, all of which were kept very busy. Dancing on the grass was kept up until the close of the Fête at 9.30 p.m.

The Bazaar was an extraordinary success, the sum received amounting to over £1,500, the working expenses being less than £120. No doubt this great success of the affair and more especially the small cost of carrying it through, were due to the very great assistance voluntarily given by all and every one. It would be impossible to mention all who worked to make it a success, but the thanks of the Rifle Brigade are especially due to the Mayor and residents of Winchester, the Dean of Winchester and the Headmaster of the College, the American troops quartered near Winchester, the Bands of the Hampshire Regiment and the 2nd Battalion K.R.R., and the Officers and Staff of the Rifle Depot. But in fact *everybody* gave every possible aid and the Tradesmen of Winchester showed the greatest generosity, refusing payment for their assistance.

The Bazaar was to have been opened by Princess Patricia of Connaught, but most unfortunately H.R.H. was suffering from an attack of influenza and so was unable to come. It was indeed a great disappointment to all. H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief sent a very kind message saying that absence in France alone prevented him from taking the place of the Princess. H.R.H. sent a handsome donation to the Fund and many friends of the Regiment contributed most liberally both in money and articles for the Bazaar.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CLOTHING GUILD.

Patroness:

H.R.H. PRINCESS PATRICIA OF CONNAUGHT.

THE Rifle Brigade Clothing Guild still continues its useful work and owing to the increased prices of everything and the inferior quality of materials, the Secretary has received more applications than usual for boots, warm underclothing, &c. During the winter of 1917-1918 1,416 garments were sent in, and the subscriptions and donations received amounted to £93 19s. 6d., some of the sums sent being earmarked for socks, boots, special garments, and materials to be made up by the Rifle Depot Work Party for Rifle Brigade men at the Front and in hospitals at home.

The clothing has been distributed to the women of the Battalions, the London Sub-depot, Rifle Brigade families in various parts of the United Kingdom, and deserving cases applied for from the Rifleman's Aid Society. Any socks, shirts, mufflers or mittens received, will be despatched at once to the Battalion for whom they are sent.

Should any member prefer to send money instead of garments, it will be paid into the Guild account at the Winchester Branch of the London, County and Westminster Bank, and utilized for any special application received.

A detailed account of Subscriptions and Expenditure is printed in the Annual Report.

All communications to be addressed to

The Hon. Secretary,

Mrs. LEONARD RUSSELL,

St. Cross Mede,

Winchester.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CLUB.

EXTRACTS FROM PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS
HELD SINCE 8 JUNE 1914—(REPORTED IN *Chronicle*
1914, p. 165).

Held at the Army and Navy Club on 8 January 1915.

Present.

Chairman.—Major-General Sir L. V. SWAINE.

Members.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. MOORSOM, Major-General Sir R. B. LANE, Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. W. COKE.

Secretary.—Captain W. H. DAVIES.

(1) The position of the Club as affected by the changes in the Regiment occasioned by the war with Germany was considered and it was resolved "That no action be taken in the matter until the conclusion of the war."

(2) £20 was voted to the "*Chronicle a/c*" to defray the cost of Rifle Brigade Calendars issued by Colonel Verner to the Service Battalions for the instruction of the men in the history of the Regiment. The Committee expressed their appreciation of the means adopted by Colonel Verner to instruct the new Battalions in the traditions of the Regiment.

(3) The "Light Weight" Cup from the 1st Battalion was deposited with Messrs. Cox & Co.

*Held at Colonel Verner's, 26 Carlyle Square, Chelsea, on
5 November 1915.*

Present.

Chairman.—Major-General Sir L. V. SWAINE.

Members.—Colonel W. VERNER, Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. W. COKE.

Secretary.—Captain W. H. DAVIES.

(1) That for the duration of the war, two and not three shall form a quorum at all Committee Meetings of the Club.

(2) The following Regimental articles were deposited with Messrs. Cox & Co. :—

2 silver gorgets inscribed "95."

2 silver pouch-belt badges of the pre-Crimean period.

1 bronze helmet badge (about 1884).

1 Nelson's Copenhagen medal inscribed "Rif. Hugh Pasley."

2 Marksmen's medals.

1 Cross, 2nd Battalion, about 1870.

1 circular silver medal of earlier date.

1 N.W. Frontier medal inscribed "Ens The Hon. G. Legge 3 Bn." (Presented to the Club by the son of the officer named.)

Captain Edward Costello's medals etc., as follows:—

(1) Forlorn Hope, Badajoz.

(2) Peninsula, 11 Bars.

(3) Waterloo.

(4) British Legion (Spain).

(5) Two French bullets (i) The Coa, (ii) Waterloo.

The "Green Book, 95th Rifle Regiment" M.S., parchment bound.

Coloured aquatint "Riflemen in Wood."

(3) Colonel Verner promised to send the following additional articles:—

Book "The Rifle Manual and Firing," bound in morocco and gold.

Two Drum or Bugle slings (used in the Peninsular War) inscribed "The Rifle Regiment" 95th.

(These were sent and duly acknowledged a few days later.)

Held at the Army and Navy Club on 10 March 1916.

Present.

Chairman.—Major-General Sir L. V. SWAINE.

Members.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. MOORSOM, Major-General Sir R. B. LANE.

Secretary.—Captain W. H. DAVIES.

(1) £350, part of the balance at Messrs. Cox & Co.'s, to be invested in 5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds.

Held at the Army and Navy Club on 22 March 1917.

Present.

Chairman.—Major-General Sir L. V. SWAINE.

Members.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. MOORSOM, Major-General Sir R. B. LANE, Brigadier-General G. COCKBURN, Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. W. COKE.

Secretary.—Major J. C. DUFF.

(1) About £400 to be invested in a manner left to the Chairman and Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. W. Coke.

(2) A letter of condolence to be written to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught on the death of H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught.

*Held at Colonel Verner's, 26 Carlyle Square, Chelsea, on
19 July 1917.*

Present.

Chairman.—Major-General Sir L. V. SWAINE.

Members.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. MOORSOM, Major-General Sir R. B. LANE, Colonel W. VERNER, Brigadier-General G. COCKBURN, Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. W. COKE.

Secretary.—Major J. C. DUFF.

A circular, approved by H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief, was sent to all members of the Club inviting their views on extending the Membership of the Club to Officers of the Regular, Special Reserve and Service Battalions who have served in these Battalions subsequent to 4 August 1914—no subscription to be exacted from them until such time as the Committee may hereafter determine. One hundred and seventy-four replies were received; of these 165 agreed, 9 disagreed.

As a result of the above, 47 names of Officers were received from Officers commanding Battalions. The whole of the 47 were elected new members of the Club.

Held on 24 April 1918.

Present.

Brigadier-General G. COCKBURN, Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. W. COKE.

(1) Resolved for the present that cheques drawn on the Rifle Brigade Club need only be signed by the Secretary and one member.

Minutes of a Meeting of the Committee of the Rifle Brigade Club held at Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. W. Coke's, 42, Half Moon Street, W., on Thursday, 4 July 1918.

Present.

Chairman.—Major-General Sir L. V. SWAINE.

Members.—Colonel H. M. MOORSOM, Major-General Sir R. B. LANE, Colonel W. VERNER, Brigadier-General G. COCKBURN, Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. W. COKE.

Colonel Lord HENNIKER, and Captain H. J. PARKYN were present by invitation.

(1) The minutes of the meetings held on 19 July 1917, and 24 April, 1918, were read, confirmed, and signed.

(2) The Rifle Brigade Club accounts for 1917 and up to present date were read and passed. (The accounts for 1917 were audited and signed by the Accountant, Royal Military College.)

(3) Sir Leopold Swaine addressed the meeting and stated that he regretted very much to have to announce his intention of resigning his position as Chairman of this Committee. He felt he had come to "the end of his tether" and his resignation was purely of a personal character. As he was advancing in years he felt he was getting a little out of touch with the younger generation of the Regiment, and that it was his duty to place his resignation in the hands of the Committee. He thanked the Members of the Committee for the great kindness they had always shown to him as Chairman and for the genial way they had always carried out their work.

Major-General Sir Ronald Lane said that it was with feelings of deep regret he had listened to the announcement of the Chairman. He felt he should like to say, and he knew it was the unanimous feeling of the Committee, how much they all were indebted to Sir Leopold for his untiring care and zeal for the welfare of the Club, and how greatly they appreciated the work which he had done for the Regiment, and also as Chairman of that Committee. He knew that he only voiced the hopes and wishes of the Committee that their retiring Chairman would be spared for many years yet to retain the keen interest he had shown for the Regiment during his long Military career, and to see the Committee over which he had been the first Chairman, ever doing more and more useful work for the Rifle Brigade under present and future conditions. He proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Leopold on his retirement as Chairman.

This was seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel Moorsom, and unanimously agreed to by the Committee.

(4) It was proposed by Brigadier-General Cockburn and seconded by Colonel Verner that Major-General Sir Victor Couper be asked to accept the position of Chairman of the Rifle Brigade Club Committee. Carried unanimously.

(5) Lieutenant-Colonel Moorsom said he too felt that as the oldest member of the Committee he should give way to a younger man and that he would like to place his resignation in the hands of the Committee.

Colonel Moorsom's resignation was regretfully accepted and it was agreed that his place on the Committee would be filled on the advent of the new Chairman.

(6) Colonel Verner read the RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE accounts. He said that there was a great difficulty this year in producing the CHRONICLE owing to the elimination by the censor of all officers' names and Battalions, also the names of engagements in which the Regiment had taken part. He suggested that either a modified CHRONICLE be produced, omitting war-records, or that the publication for this year be abandoned. The Committee unanimously agreed that the non-publication of a CHRONICLE would be much deplored, and the issue of a CHRONICLE, the best that could be produced under the circumstances, was decided on.

(7) It was resolved that a sum up to or about £10 could be paid from the Rifle Brigade Club accounts to Mrs. Biddulph for expenses in connection with the ceremony of placing the Banner which had been used at the Albert Hall on the occasion of the Commemoration of the First Seven Divisions, Mons to Ypres 1914, in the Cathedral, Winchester. The Committee also desired to thank Lord Henniker for the leaflet which he produced in connection with the above ceremony.

(8) The Secretary was directed to write to General Sir Neville Lyttelton with reference to the two officers named by him to represent "the Rifle Brigade Club on the Rifleman's Aid Executive Committee."

(9) The names of fifteen officers were submitted to the Committee for election to Rifle Brigade Club. Of these, fourteen were elected.

The Committee of the Club at present is as follows :—

Chairman.

Major-General Sir VICTOR COUPER.

Members.

Major-General Sir R. B. LANE. Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. W. COKE.
Colonel W. VERNER. Colonel Lord HENNIKER.
Brigadier-General G. COCKBURN. Captain H. G. PARKYN.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. THE Editor requests that all contributions for the CHRONICLE for 1918 may be posted to him *on or before* 31 December.

2. All communications to be written on *one side only* of the paper, leaving a *wide margin*.

All names of persons and foreign places to be written in block Roman type, thus : **BERLIN**, care being taken to spell such names correctly.

All abbreviations which may lead to confusion should be *avoided*, e.g. "Cpt." and "Cpl." for "Captain" and "Corporal."

Dates should be written simply, thus: "1 April" *not* "April the 1st."

3. When sending photographs for reproduction, the following information should be written *legibly* in pencil on the back of each one :—

(a) Number of Battalion (if any).

(b) Title of subject (name, place, and date).

(c) If a group, rank and names of individuals.

4. When sending maps for reproduction—

(1) They should be drawn about one-third larger than the size required for the CHRONICLE.

(2) The north point and an *adequate* scale should be given.

(3) The names of places, &c., should be written *legibly*, so as to admit of the process of reduction.

5. All Contributions to be sent to

COLONEL WILLOUGHBY VERNER,

Editor, RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE,

c/o Messrs. Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd.,

83-91, Great Titchfield Street,

Oxford Street,

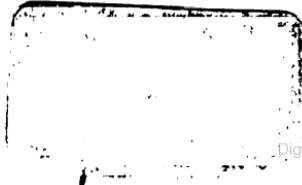
London, W. 1.

Note.—Neglect of the preceding simple rules causes much extra labour and serious waste of time to the Editor, whose work on the *Regimental History* is thereby greatly retarded. Also heavy extra cost is thrown on the CHRONICLE owing to the great amount of corrections rendered necessary. Maps sent often have to be *entirely* re-drawn.

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